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PARIS GOSSIP.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER—PRINCELY HABITS AND THEIR COST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

In two or three of my letters of late I have made brief mention of the *soi disant* Armenian Prince Ostanick Der Markeriantz, and the many wonderful tales told of him left me in doubt about the truth of his history. He has been represented to me as a vulgar *escroc* and as a much-abused gentleman. His romantic and not very proper adventure with the young Italian lady who was the undoubted possessor of several millions, and who broke away from the tutelage of her uncle to follow Ostanick to Belgium, was known to all Paris. They first met in the Bois de Boulogne. Hearing that the owner of a handsome equipage was an Eastern Prince of some sort, and being withal a handsome man, the lady manœuvred her own fine turnout so as to attract his attention. She got out at the lake, and when Ostanick came by she gave him a look which was not misunderstood. He descended from his carriage, engaged in conversation with the lady, and in this way began an intimacy which ended in a promise of marriage and the flight to Brussels. The uncle pursued, but all he could do was to make terms until the marriage was concluded. She came back to Paris, and Ostanick followed. The wedding arrangements were in progress when the first financial difficulties began. The lady wanted to pay the debts at once, but the uncle would not consent before the marriage, and meanwhile Ostanick had to put off his creditors in some way. He managed very well with all but one, the jeweler who had sold him diamonds to the value of 200,000 francs. These were pawned, and with the proceeds Ostanick went to Constantinople. The jeweler followed him, and kept upon his track until he came to Brussels, and was joined by the lady. His aim was to get Ostanick upon French soil. The latter was advised to go at once to Paris and hurry up the wedding, and believing in the sincerity of this advice, since it had a purely interested motive, Ostanick consented.

INCIDENTS OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

At this point a new element is introduced. In order to silence his creditor, Ostanick proposed to buy a lot of diamonds from other parties and give them to the jeweler in part payment. This arrangement was agreed to, and application was made to Mr. Peake, the victim of the Rue Scribe robbery. He went to the very same jeweler for information, and was informed that Ostanick was good for 100,000 francs. The diamonds were delivered, and the same day taken from their settings and delivered to the French jeweler. This, with other sums received, probably guaranteed him from actual loss, and as for others—why, they must look out for themselves. He had been deceived and put to great trouble, and meant to have his revenge. The next morning he had Ostanich arrested for *escrocerie*. The latter pleaded for twenty-four hours' delay, and the lady sent word that she would pay all the debts as soon as she could have some of her stocks sold upon the Bourse that day; but all this was unavailing. Ostanick had to appear before the Criminal Court, and of course all hope of recovering himself or of paying his other debts was then almost out of the question. He was brought up yesterday and his story revealed in a manner which ruins him forever. Perhaps he richly deserves it, but it is impossible not to feel some sort of sympathy for a man of his remarkable intelligence, who spent his money in doing good rather than in the usual follies of men of his class. He took thirty Alsatian orphan boys and clothed them from head to foot; he gave Mme. Thiers a thousand francs for a glass of punch at the orphans' fair; he wrote some articles on agriculture in the *Journal Des Débats* which went the rounds of Europe; and his name was seen upon every charity subscription. He had no mistresses, did not drink, and had no vices which could be detected by the sharp eyes of the police. He spent the greater portion of his time in study, and only frequented literary men. His life was correct, elegant without ostentation, and his habits were those of an intellectual gentleman.

THE CULPRIT'S DOSSIER.

Such is the Ostanick as known to a small but very select circle, and with this we must now compare the Ostanick of the tribunals. According to his *dossier* he was born at Van, in Armenia, and is now about twenty-seven years of age. His father is a book-binder in the Caucasus; his brother a tailor. A Turkish subject, he made his way to Constantinople when a mere boy, and there he managed to meet the patriarch, who, finding him unusually intelligent, had him reared as a charity boy. Up to the age of seventeen he was a most laborious student, honest, indefatigable at his books, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his patron was well satisfied with him. After passing a very severe competitive examination, the young Ostanick was chosen as one of the boys to be educated at the Armenian College in Paris. Meszophian, the name he then bore, came to Paris in 1867, and, his parents being unable to supplement his slender charity purse, he lived a studious, laborious life of privation. An Armenian priest, touched by his patient sufferings, spoke of him to Nubar Pacha. The Minister sent for Meszophian, and, after a careful examination, was so struck by his abilities that he allowed him a pension of 2,000 francs. At the College Rollin, he was a good scholar; he stood at the head of his class, and during his stay obtained no misconduct marks. He graduated number one in all branches, and took several prizes. Then he announced his intention of going to Grignon to complete his studies at the Agricultural College. He passed the usual examination with great credit, and was pronounced an honor to his country. Hearing of this, Nuber-Pacha advanced him a certain sum of money as the prize won by his good conduct.

A "MONTE CRISTO'S" INFLUENCE.

At this time he read *Monte Cristo*, and ambition began to work upon his mind. He began to boast of Nuber-Pacha's protection, and explained it by saying that he was the Prince Ostanick, sent to Grignon to prepare himself for the Ottoman Ministry of Agriculture. He told his comrades that his family had vast landed estates in Turkey, and claimed to have some relationship with the powerful statesman, Nuber-Pacha. Every one believed this story, and the young "Prince" became the companion of the exclusive set of young sprigs of nobility at the college. But meantime his studies were not neglected, and there was not a word to say about his conduct. He graduated at the head of his class, and took very distinguished honors. At this period Nuber-Pacha's pension ceased, and Ostanick began the irregular life which brought him before the tribunal yesterday. He left Grignon, and borrowed two thousand francs from one of his comrades to take him to Paris. [illegible]

From this moment the young Armenian's life enters the domain of fantasy. He immediately installed himself at the Grand Hotel, calling himself "Prince Ostanick der Markarinatz of Armenia," and presented himself to the world as a rich stranger. He claimed to have been sent by the Ottoman Government on some mission to France. How could one help believing in a man who paid 100 francs a day for himself and servants, and always had his money ready? He was excessively liberal with the hotel servants. This piece of policy soon made him known, and merchants began to pour in upon him and to urge him to grant them the honor of his patronage. They pushed him to buy on credit when he said that he had no ready means. What does it matter to us, they said, to wait a month or two more or less? They were so very urgent for him to make debts that he finally consented. It must be said to his credit that he never asked one of these men to trust him; they urged their goods upon him, and he accepted; but however strong this may be in a moral point of view, it has no weight with French justice. If French tradesmen press their wares upon a stranger, it is in the legitimate pursuit of their trade. They expect to be paid, and if the foreigner does not pay quick enough, he is liable in law for *escrocerie*. Ostanick took the diamonds, pawned them or sold them, and with the money augmented his style of living. But his personal conduct was irreproachable. He committed no follies. He hired a carriage by the month, studied or wrote in the morning, rode in the Bois in the afternoon, and went into the best of society at night. After having watched him for some months, the confidence of the tradesmen knew no bounds, and in fifteen months Ostanick found himself the possessor of 600,000 francs of debts.

THE END.

Ostanick was very ambitious, and perhaps he saw a way of making a position and of paying his debts. He certainly would have done so by this marriage, and after what has taken place the lady should marry Ostanick, if she marry at all, whether he be a Prince or a peasant. He constantly sought the friendship of and intercourse with statesmen or journalists. He had for friends M. Drouyn De Lhuys, M. Lecouteux, of the journal *L'Agriculture Pratique*, M. Barral, of the *Agriculture*, M. De Molinari, of the *Débats*, M. Louis Albach, M. Veignault, of the *Bien Public*, M. Emile De Girardin, Alfred De La Guersonière, and many men of their stamp and set, all of whom were charmed by the high intelligence and fine manners of Ostanick. He was accepted at the Agricultural Society as the successor of Dr. Liebig, and wrote several treatises for the society upon practical agriculture. Naturally his mode of life and his dinners to the above-named friends, necessitated a large sum of money. As time wore on his creditors became pressing. He then left for Constantinople for the purpose of seeing why his remittances did not arrive, and was followed by his creditor, as stated above. This is the whole of this romantic story, and there is but little to add. Against the charges Ostanick could only plead good intention and good conduct, but as this does not suffice to meet what is regarded as direct proof of an attempt at fraud, it is certain that he will be condemned. For how long a time is not yet known, the court having reserved its judgment. But the case is complicated a little by the conduct of the prosecutor, who, to the prejudice of other creditors, took possession of the diamonds purchased from Peake upon his own recommendation. But Mr. Peake will not be a loser, probably, by this singular proceeding; for, since he has stood by Ostanick all the time, the lady has promised to pay his losses entire. It is useless for me to try to draw a moral from this strange tale. It is simply a case of "another man overboard," and we must let him go. I have no doubt that he meant well, but he failed. He fell into the hands of tradesmen, who first encouraged him and then punished him for following their advice. Paris is the best place in the world for making debts, but the foreigner who makes debts he cannot pay has to pay dearly in the end.

A BOOK AUCTION.

Yesterday I attended a book auction at the Hôtel des Ventes for the purpose of buying a Cazin edition of a rare work published in 1793. It was a very curious spectacle. Before a long counter rows of chairs were placed, and in them rows of serious-looking men, evidently dealers in old books for the most part, with here and there a better-dressed man, who might be an amateur or the purchasing agent for libraries. Each followed the catalogue pencil in hand, marking the prices as the books were sold. A book offered passed from hand to hand, each man giving a glance at the back, at the imprimatur, at the last page, and then handed it on. Among the books sold while I was there was a copy of Theophile Gautier's *Emaux et Camées*, (poems,) a copy of which I bought not long ago at an old book-stall for a franc and a half. It was a small paper-covered volume of a hundred pages, duodecimo, and so loosely stitched as to be almost in sheets. To my astonishment this little pamphlet was run up to thirty-one francs fifty centimes, or about $6 30. As my right-hand neighbor had bid up to twenty-five francs I ventured to ask him what was supposed to constitute its special value. "It is pure fantasy," he replied, "but it is a *first* edition, printed upon China paper, and one of 150 copies registered and numbered by the publisher." Being a work rarely called for, I got my Memoirs at a comparatively reasonable rate, although a genuine edition. Like the Italian Cardinal, my neighbor cried, "*Comme elle est belle!*" as he took it in his hand, meaning the special edition. "First editions" of works which can now be bought for three francs the volume often went up to 100 francs. Who buys them is more than I can say, but as these dealers know what they are about, there must be many men with a particular fancy for "first editions."

DUALIN EXPLOSION—SIX MEN KILLED.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The *Traveller* publishes an extract from a Phenix Mine, Lake Superior, letter, stating that on the evening of the 13th inst. an explosion of dualin caused the death of six persons. The following are the names of the killed: Capt. Hoatson, Capt. Johns, Frederick Striker, Joseph Marks, James Marks, and Wm. Dunn. Two of the men leave families, one of eight and the other of four children. It is stated that in the outer room of Capt. Hoatson, who had charge of the miners, was a quantity of loose dualin, and it was the explosion of this that caused the accident. The last man who was in the office previous to the explosion says that two men were at work with the dualin, and that one held a candle. Capt. Hoatson lived till the morning of the 15th inst. The others were killed instantly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 21.—John Darby, a freight train conductor on the Vermont Railroad, while attempting to jump from a saloon car to a freight car when it was unshackled, this morning, fell, and the car passed over him, crushing both legs. Amputation was performed on the left leg, below the knee, but he died before a reaction took place sufficient to warrant the amputation of the other. He was a resident of Rutland, twenty-three years of age, and unmarried.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE ELECTIONS—COMEDY WRITERS AND DRAMATISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

Long before this letter reaches you the elections will be at an end. They are turning in many places on the education question, or rather on one aspect of that question; for all are agreed that the whole population must be educated. But that terrible, because insoluble, religious difficulty stands in the way of a really comprehensive educational measure. "Why," asks some foolish or hypocritical gentleman, in a paper now before me, "Why refuse to teach the poor man's child that he must not steal, and that there is a God?" You see what sort of people the supporters of secular education are in this country! They are opposed to any means that may have the effect of preventing "the poor man's child" from growing up as a thief and an atheist. Only the Nonconformist will not have him taught, either on Catholic or on Church of England principles, that there is a God and that he must not steal; and the Catholics on their side, and the Church of England men on theirs, object equally to his being taught these great truths out of any catechism but their own. If the newspapers would only reprint once, or even twice, Mr. Dexter Hawkins' admirable report on the common-school system in the United States, (an epitome of which has, by the way, appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*,) people would, perhaps, understand that whatever the religious notions on the subject of theft may be, educated children, as a rule, do not steal, while children left without education, as a rule, do.

HARDSHIPS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To this moment there is not, as far as I know, one political man, orator or writer, in Parliament or out of Parliament, who has touched upon the real hardship of compulsory education in its effect upon indigent parents, and indeed all parents in an humble way of life. The reason why such parents object to compulsory education, or would object to it had they the opportunity of making themselves heard, is that it deprives them of their children's services. They may have no trouble, perhaps, in paying the school fees, which are moderate enough, averaging about three-pence a week, or thirteen shillings a year; nor are the fees asked for, if the parents declare themselves unable to afford them. But hitherto the children of the poor have been made directly or indirectly to support themselves. They have either earned wages, which they have brought home to their parents, or they have helped their parents in their various trades, as by carrying out parcels, calling on customers and so on. A poor woman told me the other day that she lost eight shillings a week by having to send to school her nephew, a boy of twelve, who had previously earned that amount by serving in a greengrocer's shop. She declared herself a friend to primary education, so far as it could be given in night schools, but thought it was no harm in making a boy of twelve, who had already learned to read, earn a little money for himself. There was meaning in her words, though they were wanting, perhaps, in political wisdom; and when she exhorted me to vote for a Conservative candidate, adding—all unconscious of the sarcasm she was uttering—that "if we had none but gentlemen like him in Parliament we should never have heard of these schools," I thought that if any Conservative or any paradoxically-inclined Liberal had the courage to come forward boldly as the opponent of compulsory education, on the ground that it was equivalent to a tax on the poor man, he might make sure in any popular constituency of a large measure of support.

MODERN ENGLISH COMEDY.

An article in one of our magazines on modern English comedy sets forth the by no means novel opinion that modern English comedy is very poor stuff indeed. I have no wish to maintain the contrary; but it is a fact all the same, that a great number of original works are now produced in English, whereas a dozen or twenty years ago our stage was supplied almost exclusively from France. A great many pieces of French origin are still played, and all the opera bouffes brought out in London are by French authors and composers. But, with this notable exception, nearly all the new dramatic productions are of English make; and if criticism wished to show itself, I will not say generous, but thoroughly intelligent, it would call attention to what is best in these productions, instead of representing them as all of the same indifferent stamp. Dramas and comedies, criticised from a high literary point of view, have always been found wanting; partly because the critics forget that dramas (putting aside those written by the critics themselves) are intended primarily for public representation and not for private reading. The "private reading" test, however, is not a bad one, so far as literary merit is concerned; but it must be admitted that there are not many of our modern comedy writers whose works could stand it. Douglas Jerrold's dialogue was very effective in delivery, for Jerrold, though almost destitute of dramatic genius, understood the stage, and knew what would tell in conversation. Well acted, as they almost invariably were, his pieces could be listened to without wearisomeness; but they were essentially tedious, and it was only on looking at them afterward in print that one saw how much real merit they possessed.

MR. GILBERT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Now, we have no thoroughly successful writer of literary comedies in the present day; and Mr. W. S. Gilbert is the only one of England's comedy writers who seems even to strive to give his works a literary character. Everything this author has produced on the stage, whether successful or unsuccessful, has been full of literary ability. But neither ingenious thoughts, nor wit, nor grace, will save a piece from the ill-will of the majority formed by pit and gallery, if it happens to be without a good plot; and Mr. Gilbert's comedies have all been, more or less, defective in that respect. Nevertheless, judging the comedies of the late Mr. Robertson, of Mr. Gilbert, and of Mr. Byron, in a literary point of view alone, it would be impossible not to place Mr. Gilbert's first; Mr. Robertson's would come second, while Mr. Byron's would be nowhere. In other words, Mr. Gilbert's comedies, often weak in the matter of stage workmanship, gain immensely by being read; not so the neatly-constructed, well-proportioned miniature works of the late Mr. Robertson, in which the jerky, fragmentary dialogue, apparently so witty, when spoken with the point Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft (Marie Wilton) and Mr. Hare are capable of giving to it, is, in fact, nothing more than lively. As for Mr. Byron's comedies, they are all designed with an excellent eye to stage effect, the parts are all perfectly suited to the actors and actresses for whom they have been expressly written; but the dialogue, though always amusing, amuses one now and then by its inconsistencies and absurdities, and is never remarkable for what in a literary sense could be called wit.

THE AVOIDANCE OF PRINT.

Neither the dramatists I have just named, however, nor any others, in the present day, seem to make literary distinction their first object. I think Mr. Byron has ceased to print his pieces. Those of the late Mr. Robertson (with the exception of a few, perhaps, of his earlier productions,) were printed for circulation among friends and for the use of managers, but have never been on sale; while nothing of Mr. Gilbert's has been put in type—at least nothing of his has reached the public in a printed form since the "Palace of Truth." There are trade reasons, I believe, for this self-denial on the part of our dramatists, which, to most authors, would be so painful. They find it easier to deal profitably with provincial managers and managers in the United States, where it is impossible to obtain copies for representation except from themselves or their agents. It is to be regretted, in the interest of fair play, that French dramatic authors cannot take similar precautions for guarding themselves against the piracy still practiced upon them from time to time by their English colleagues and self-imposed collaborators.

ENGLISH DRAMATISTS.

But England's original dramatists do not consist of comedy-writers alone. Mr. Wills is, as you are aware, at work on a play in which he proposes to exhibit John Knox in love with Mary Stuart—a prospect which, I confess, interests me more even than that of seeing the beautiful Mrs. Rousby in the becoming costume of the Queen of Scots. Then Mr. Hamilton Aidé, a novelist now about to appear for the first time in the character of a dramatist, has a piece at the Lyceum which is to be produced, with Mr. Irving in the principal part, next Saturday. From what has been made known in regard to Mr. Hamilton Aidé's plot I infer that his play is based upon or has been suggested by a very terrible, and doubtless, if properly treated, very dramatic, incident in a powerful tale by Balzac, called "La Grande Bretèche." I have always been under the impression that, in writing the tale in question, Balzac must have been working out a problem he had set to himself in the art or science of narration. In another of his short tales, of which I forget the name, he suddenly introduces (through the window, if I remember rightly,) into the bosom of a quiet family an escaped convict, who so impresses a timid, but somewhat romantic, young lady, that she forthwith abandons everything for the sake of this rascal. The author had aimed at making the improbable seem probable, the absurd reasonable, and most readers will say that he has succeeded. In "La Grande Bretèche," the task he undertakes is almost, but not quite, so difficult. Nevertheless, the enormities related are such that only a great master of fiction could induce readers to swallow them. A French nobleman of jealous disposition, but possessing great self-command, returns suddenly to his chateau, where he finds his wife somewhat agitated. Some one, he concludes, has just quitted her presence, and certain indications lead him to believe that the gentleman has taken refuge in a closet, which, as masons are at work about the house, he proposes forthwith to wall up; not, of course, from any ill-will toward the young man inside, of whose existence he has no official knowledge, but simply by way of an architectural improvement. The story seems to me a difficult one to manage in dramatic form, because when the lover has once been bricked up there must be an end to him. Perhaps, however, in Mr. Hamilton Aidé's drama the closet will be furnished with a fire-place, and the fire-place with a chimney, up which the lover may escape. Thus—at the risk, it is true, of converting a serious situation into a comic one—a "happy ending" might be brought about. All, however, that has been made known as to Mr. Aidé's method of treating his main incident is that he makes the young man turn out to be "only her brother," a never very ingenious, and now not very new, device for taking the sting out of a strong criminal situation. Mr. Irving, the great actor of the day, is advertised to play in the piece, and he will, I imagine, represent the jealous, cold-blooded husband, and not the victim of close confinement in the fatal closet.

S. E.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The Hudson is open to a point two miles north of this city.

THE WATER IN THE HUDSON RISING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Rain has been falling here for the past fifteen hours, and at this hour (midnight) it continues. The water in the Hudson River is rising, and the ice may move by morning.

THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—All work on the ice-houses on the river ceased to-night. The continued thaw has so weakened the ice as to render even foot passage across at any point dangerous. It is probable that a boat will come to Newburg from New-York on Monday. Clark's large house at Stuyvesant, the New-Jersey Company's house opposite Barrytown, and another at Coxsackie are full of ice. All the rest of the houses along the river are not quite two-thirds full. Close figuring shows that up to to-night 750,000 tons of ice have been gathered, and the harvest is considered over. Last year 1,500,000 tons were stored.

THE KANSAS FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—A meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Association was held last night, with the view of forming a new political party. Speeches were made by Senator York, Ex-Gov. Robinson, and others, and resolutions were passed in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law; the revision of the tariff, so as to raise revenue from imported luxuries, instead of articles necessary for the comfort of the masses; in favor of Congress controlling railroads, and regulating the rate of freights and fares. A committee of eight was appointed for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding a State Convention of anti-monopolists and farmers. There were not 100 persons present, and the proceedings were very tame. The grangers, to-day, passed a resolution by a large majority, refusing to make any paper in the State their special organ.

SALE OF THE FOSTER FARM FOR UNPAID TAXES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 21.—The farm of Stephen S., and Abby Kelly Foster was sold at auction this morning by the tax collector, for $82 84 unpaid taxes of 1872. The farm was sold to Osgood Plummer for $100. The Fosters refused to be taxed because Mrs. Foster cannot vote.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 21.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning. Very little was accomplished at this session, most of the bills passed having been of such a character as not to meet the approval of the Governor.

GENS. SHERIDAN AND ORD IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 21.—Nothing has been heard from the Indian agencies for several days. Gens. Sheridan and Ord arrived here to-day, and will leave for Fort Laramie to-morrow. Snow is falling to-night, with indications of a severe storm.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—In Dayton, Ohio, the temperance cause urged on by the brilliant success in Xenia, is assuming proportions unpleasantly large to saloonists and anti-temperance people. At the organization, Thursday night, for the regular work of prayer, in which Dr. Lewis was an enthusiastic participant, numerous ladies testified to their sympathy with the new movement. The following is an abstract of the report of the work, as made by an eye-witness: Mrs. Herr said she was deeply interested in the movement, and was willing to be led by God as to the time and manner of proceeding in this great work. Dio Lewis remarked that the spirit of love was the key-note of this movement. Mrs. Theobald said there were those engaged in the sale of liquors who had good hearts in them, and they could be reached and persuaded to abandon the traffic. Mrs. Harry Thomas thought that God is now answering the prayers which were offered at the midnight hour by those who had suffered from this terrible traffic long before this good work was begun. Mrs. Davis said that in consultation with her husband on this subject they agreed that God was in the work, and they were willing to be led by him. Mrs. Creager was willing to enter on the work in the spirit of her master, with love for the liquor-seller, having no fear about entering into the saloons and praying for them. Mrs. Maggie Cox would not consult her present feelings in this matter, but was willing to work for the glory of God. Mrs. Mercer had already been engaged in talking to saloonists on the subject of selling rum before, and she was anxious to continue in the work. Mrs. Jacobs was heart and soul in this good work, and was anxious to actively engage in it.

The above is simply an index of the feeling which prompts and sustains this remarkable work of prayer. With such an initial step, though ten thousand obstacles seem ready to thwart all efforts, the ladies are confident of eventual victory. They scout Tyndall's ideas of the power of prayer. Their faith is strong, and by it they declare the city of Dayton shall be freed from liquor selling.

In Mount Vernon the members of the Catholic Church have entered into the movement, and with Fathers Brant and Bulger's assistance, are doing active work.

All day, in spite of wind and rain and mud, the ladies of Xenia have been making their rounds, and holding their sidewalk prayer-meetings. One load of beer just about to be landed in the city was discovered by the vigilant warriors, and by prompt action ordered shipped back to Cincinnati. The few dealers yet in business are now manifesting more of a desire to export than to import stock.

One saloon-keeper of Springfield purposes to fight fire with fire, and so posts the following in front of his saloon: "And when thou prayest be not as the hypocrites are, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the corner of the streets that they may be seen of men." As a consequence he is made the special subject of prayer, and witnesses more sidewalk demonstrations than any other of his wavering companions. Dunn, of Hillsboro, has made an appeal. In Loveland the temperance work will be organized this evening.

MEETING AT TOLEDO TO PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Feb. 21.—Considerable efforts are making here among the pastors of the churches to assist the temperance movement, but it does not progress so fast as was hoped, owing, perhaps, to the fact that no one had, until last night, taken the lead. A meeting was held at the Dorr Street Congregational Church, which was quite large in numbers. A committee of six—three ladies and three gentlemen—was appointed to act with a like number from each of the other churches and citizens at large whom they may designate, in perfecting arrangements for a temperance mass-meeting at the Wheeler Opera-house. The committee was instructed to solicit subscriptions to carry on the work, and to get Dr. Dio Lewis, if possible, to inaugurate it here. A series of Sunday afternoon union temperance meetings will be commenced to-morrow, and especial efforts will be made to bring into them a class not heretofore generally in the habit of attending such places. The temperance secret societies are receiving large accessions to their membership, and are understood to be preparing to lend their assistance to the church organizations when the strife once commences. Nothing more is heard of the liquor men, except that they are organized to resist any efforts against them.

THE MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The temperance crusade promises to be commenced in this city during the coming week. It is understood to-night that a movement is being organized preparatory to beginning the work. Your correspondent to-day interviewed a prominent layman who is identified with both the temperance and religious world. He stated emphatically that hostilities would be opened against rum-dealers as soon as the necessary organization could be effected. He also stated that as the work was being prosecuted all around Philadelphia, it was naturally awakening here a most profound sensation. A prominent official of the Sons of Temperance says war might be begun within twenty-four hours. To-morrow from many of the pulpits sermons upon the subject of temperance will be delivered, while to-night a large number of special meetings of the various temperance orders are being held. Geo. H. Stewart, a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, stated this evening that the Christian women were eager to inaugurate the warfare, and he believed it would be done. He thought that some action would be taken on the subject next Tuesday evening at a great religious meeting which is to be held at that time. Meanwhile the liquor-dealers are becoming somewhat apprehensive at the spread of the temperance movement, and, in order to protect themselves from praying bands of women, will take immediate steps to defend their interests. A report comes from Camden, N. J., that the crusade will be started there within a week, and probably at an earlier date.

INDIANA.

ACTION OF THE LADIES OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—The ladies of Jeffersonville, Ind., visited several saloons and grocery stores yesterday, but without apparent results. The temperance movement will be inaugurated at New-Albany on Monday next.

A PITTSBURG STRIKE ENDED—A NOVEL AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—Nearly all the window-glass factories in this city have been idle for months past, on account of trouble with the glass-blowers in regard to wages. Arrangements have now been made by which some of the factories will resume work on Monday next. The employes are to run the works, guaranteeing the proprietors six per cent. on capital invested—the owners to manage the affairs of the establishment as heretofore, the workmen allowing them to retain twenty-five per cent. of their wages as security for six per cent. guaranteed. It is expected that others of the factories will soon start up their furnaces.

DEEPENING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—The Merchants' Exchange this noon unanimously adopted a resolution, approving Capt. James B. Ead's plan, now before Congress, for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi River, and recommending its favorable consideration to Congress in the belief that its acceptance will secure the earliest attainment of a convenient and reliable deep-water channel between the Gulf and the river. The plan of Capt. Ead proposes to secure a channel 600 feet wide, and twenty-eight feet deep, by a system of jetties. The total cost of the work will be $5,000,000, the channel to be maintained for ten years, at a cost of $500,000 per annum. When a depth of twenty feet is obtained, $1,000,000 to be paid, and when each additional two feet depth shall be secured, an additional million is to be paid, provided, however, that no payment whatever shall be made until four months after twenty feet shall be secured and uninterruptedly maintained. The payment of $500,000 per year is to depend solely upon the maintenance continuously of twenty-eight feet in the channel.

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Some light has at last been thrown on the mystery surrounding the alleged robbery of Brennan's jewelry store in Eighth street. The detectives have succeeded in gaining such information that they are certain that if the place was actually entered by burglars, the operations must have been conducted in a very few minutes, and that the losses are, at all events, greatly overestimated. A list of the articles alleged to have been taken from the show-cases has been procured, and from this it appears that the highest market value of the goods mentioned would not exceed $11,000. Mr. Brennan, in the Fall of 1873, is said to have failed, his liabilities amounting to $25,000. His creditors gave him an extension and restocked the store to the amount of $25,000, expecting to be eventually reimbursed. In consequence of the robbery, Mr. Brennan was this morning forced into bankruptcy in the United States District Court. A circumstance which reflects little credit on the Police is that not the slightest trace of the thieves or of the way in which the property disappeared has been discovered by the three officers engaged in the case.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Friday night in the North-west, the lake region, and the South-west. It has fallen and again risen in the Middle and Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast, in the Ohio Valley, and Eastern Gulf States. It has fallen decidedly in the North-west and over Lake Superior. South-easterly winds with clear weather continue in the South Atlantic States, and southerly winds in the Middle Atlantic States. North and north-west winds with cloud or snow in New-England, the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, the South-west, and the upper lakes. The pressure continues quite high on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday in New-England, rising barometer, northerly winds, with cloud and possibly rain.

For the lower lake region, Middle States, and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-east winds, backing to north-west, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, followed by partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic coasts, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Gulf coast, rising barometer, southerly winds, followed in Western Texas by a moderate norther.

For the upper lakes and the North-west, rising barometer, low temperature, northerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	31°	40°	3:30 P. M.	34°	53°
6 A. M.	32°	40°	6 P. M.	31°	48°
9 A. M.	34°	44°	9 P. M.	32°	45°
12 M.	35°	47°	12 P. M.	19°	43°

Average temperature yesterday........45°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........31°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year........33 4-7°
Average temperature for past week........32¼°

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.996 inches. The maximum was 30.311 on the 19th, and the minimum 29.524 on the 16th inst. The mean temperature was 35.8°, the maximum being 49° at 11 P. M. on the 19th, and the minimum 16° on the 18th, leaving the range 33°. The rain-fall for the week was 0.13 inch., and the distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,248 miles.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—In the State Grange yesterday the following resolutions were reported and adopted:

First—That we fully indorse and approve the declaration of principles adopted at the late meeting of the National Grange at St. Louis.

Second—That, as cultivators of the soil, we have been too long governed and controlled by the great moneyed power of the land, and by rings, which are against us, simply because we have been ignorant of our own strength in our defense, or have wasted it in wrangling with each other.

Third—That as retrenchment and reform is our motto, as true Patrons, we should begin at home; and while we demand, as we have a right to, that our legislators and rulers shall be economical in expenditures of public money, let us not be prodigal in the expenditure of our private means; while we condemn the extravagance of public officials and complain of wrong inflicted upon us by those whom we have intrusted with power, let us not still further wrong ourselves and families by living above our means and involving ourselves in debt, thus sacrificing peace, comfort, and independence at the shrine of fashion and show.

Fourth—That we invite the hearty support and co-operation of the sisters of our order in our reformatory movement; that woman's true position is the God-given and divinely-sanctioned one of a helpmeet to man. Hers is a high and noble position, and, if rightly improved, will rear to her memory monuments more durable than marble, and leave an inheritance to those that will come after her more to be prized than wealth or honors.

Fifth—That in a republican Government all power is vested in the hands of the people, and in ours a majority of the people belong to the producing classes. Yet the power and strength of these classes have been used by a less numerous and more unscrupulous class for the advancement of their own selfish purposes.

Sixth—That although ours is not a political organization, and especially ignores political partisan questions, yet we call upon our representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures to listen to the appeal of more than 100,000 Patrons of Missouri to economize the resources of the Government, and to stop the currents of extravagance and corruption which have borne us to the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

THE MONITOR CANONICUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 21.—The monitor Canonicus went into commission this morning, and will sail for Key West next week in tow of the Powhatan. The Canonicus was repaired at Wilmington and is now in excellent condition. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, L. A. Kimberly, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, G. F. F. Wildes; Lieutenant, J. J. Yates; Masters, W. F. Low, H. T. Stockton, and P. Comly. Engineers—First Assistant, J. P. Kelley; Second Assistant, W. E. Sibley; Cadet Engineer, L. W. Wooster; Passed Assistant Paymaster, L. P. Paulding; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Taylor.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—A few nights since some unknown person fired three shots through a window in the house of Rev. Mr. Fairchild, President of Berea College in Madison County, Ky., while that gentleman was sitting in his room. None of the shots took effect, and the assailant escaped in the darkness. No cause is assigned for the act, and there are no suspicions as to the guilty person.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DISRAELI'S ACTION APPROVED BY THE PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The action of Mr. Disraeli, in limiting his cabinet to twelve members, is generally approved by the press. Mr. Gladstone's cabinet was composed of fifteen members.

A NEW BARONET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan is to be made a baronet.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The following additional appointments under the new Government are announced: Lord Sandon, Vice President of the Council; Lord George Charles Lennox, Commissioner of Works and Buildings; Mr. W. H. Smith, Member of Parliament elect from Westminster, Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION—SURRENDER OF COOMASSIE, AND CAPTURE OF THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Times* says a telegraphic dispatch was received at Cape Coast Castle on the 28th of January from the expeditionary force, announcing that Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, had surrendered to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that the King and his family were prisoners.

SICKNESS AMONG THE ASHANTEE TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* on the Gold Coast writes, under date of the 29th ult., that there is much sickness among the troops composing the Ashantee Expedition. Half of the hospital corps is prostrated. The disease, however, is not of a deadly character.

CHANGES IN BRITISH LEGATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington and Mr. Watson, Secretary of the Legation at Copenhagen, are to exchange places.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The new steam-ship Lessing, of the Eagle Line, between New-York and Hamburg, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day.

INDIA.

THE FAMINE IN NEPAUL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.—Information has reached here that several persons have died from famine in the district of Nepaul.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

E. A. Bradley has been appointed Gauger for the Second District of Iowa.

Twenty car-loads of tea arrived in Omaha yesterday from San Francisco.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday adjourned till Tuesday, observing Monday, Washington's birthday, as a holiday.

The number of hogs killed in Chicago, during the season, to date, was 1,503,437, against 1,291,600 same time last year.

The United States steamers Gettysburg and Ossipee and monitor Ajax arrived at Key West yesterday morning.

A stable in Tilton, N. H., belonging to Cate Brothers, was burned Friday evening with its contents, including one horse.

The planing mill of Strawbridge & MacDonald, at Covington, Ky., was burned on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insured for $5,000.

Ephraim Barrett, aged sixty years, a well-known dry-goods dealer in Rockland, Me., was taken with a fit near his house yesterday, and soon after died.

A fire occurred last night, in the store of Angell & Bros., house-furnishing goods, North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Loss, $18,000; insured for $14,000.

A fire in Denver, Colorado, on Friday night, destroyed five dwelling houses on Larimer street. The loss is from $7,000 to $8,000. The insurance covers about half of the loss.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, for thirty-five years Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Raleigh, N. C., and one of the most distinguished members of that diocese, is dead.

The barn of Col. J. B. Sprague, of Ithaca, N. Y., was burned last evening. Four horses were consumed, and also several carriages, &c. The loss has not been ascertained, but is known to be heavy.

Mr. A. McGreachy, a citizen of Robeson County, N. C., died at the Purcell House Friday night from asphyxia, caused by inhaling illuminating gas, he having failed to turn off the gas when he went to bed.

Commodore A. H. Stevens, commandant at the Norfolk Navy-yard, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., yesterday. He received the customary salute, and the party were entertained by Gen. Barry.

Victoria Woodhull, who had been announced to lecture at Chicago, last evening, was unable to secure any place in which to speak. The manager of the hall engaged for her canceled the engagement as soon as he ascertained for whose use it was rented.

J. M. Kimberly, of Baltimore, Md., fifty-eight years of age, a retired merchant, formerly of the firm of Kimberly & Moorehead, boot and shoe dealers, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting through the heart with a pistol. The deceased had been laboring under a temporary fit of insanity caused by softening of the rain.

CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated here this afternoon by a parade of the First Virginia Regiment. The turn-out was very fine, and thousands of persons thronged the streets and public square. The regiment passed in review before Gov. Kemper and the State officials. It afterwards fired a national salute with cannon and small arms. It was the first parade for ten years, that was entered into with any zest by the people. Five companies of colored State militia celebrate Monday as Washington's anniversary.

ARREST OF A MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—J. M. Kreiter, of Harrisburg, and W. H. Dimmock, a member of the House of Representatives, from Wayne County, have been arrested and bailed in $2,500 each, charged with violating the United States law prohibiting the circulating of swindling circulars through the mails. They are accused of circulating bank circulars signed Gibbons & Saunders.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

OMAHA, Feb. 21.—Nothing of interest has been heard from Gens. Sheridan and Ord, who, with a portion of their staff, went yesterday morning to investigate the Indian question. It is the general opinion that no further trouble will be had, the Indians who committed the depredations having gone north to Tongue River, which is nearly 1,000 miles from here.

STRIKE OF IRON-MASTERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—The Ohio Falls Iron Works Company, of New-Albany, which recently employed a new force of hands to take the place of old workmen who have been on a strike for two months past, closed up yesterday morning. It appears the new men received a warning from the old operators not to commence work, and none of them appeared at the mill at that time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DAWN.

All the wild waves rocked in shadow,
And the world was dim and gray,
Dark and silent, hushed and breathless,
Waiting calmly for the day.

And the golden light came stealing
O'er the mountain-tops at last,
Flooding vale and wood and upland—
It was morning—night was past.

There they lay—the silvery waters,
Fruitful forests, glade, and lawn—
All in beauty, new created
By the angel of the dawn.

* * * * * * * *

So my spirit slept in twilight—
All was quiet, gray, and still,
Till the dawn of love came stealing
Over hope's snow-crested hill.

Then the dim world woke in glory,
And the iris-dyes grew bright
On the waves and woods and valleys,
In a morning flood of light.

Ah! the vineyards and the gardens!
Ah! the treasures, rich and rare,
Full of endless life and beauty,
Which that dawn created there.

—*Good Words.*

THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE.

CHAPTER I.

"Dash it! I'll save her life!" said the Major, suddenly.

The Major had just laid a covering of snow-white lather on that tract of chin which was still sacred from the incursions of his luxuriant beard. As he gave vent to this remarkable resolution he inadvertently wounded himself with his razor, so as to compel a resort to a towel and cold sponging, which put an end to his reflections for a time.

Major Marjoribanks was an active, cleanly-built man, rather below the average height. He had an eye like a hawk's, beautiful hair and whiskers, and no other striking feature. His hands and feet were small and finely formed, and a front tooth, which nature had taken from him, had been exquisitely supplied by the hand of art.

The great feature in the Major's character was determination; when he said a thing he meant it. In the Crimea, if Major Marjoribanks had said that a post should be carried, its fall was looked upon as certain. Zerlina, the Major's vicious little mare, knew it was useless to try and refuse if once her master put her head straight for an obstacle. Like the late Mr. Assheton Smith, he would quietly "ride for a fall," if the leap were impracticable without one; and no one knew how to fall deftly better than the Major.

But a life spent, as it were, in a succession of pitched battles, does not pass without leaving marks of wear and tear, and the Major, after his third bottle of hair-dye, began to take very serious views of life. Short and decisive were his ruminations, and with characteristic promptness he determined on marriage as his next achievement. For this purpose he selected a young lady of remarkable wealth and considerable personal attractions, and devoted himself to the sacrifice like a second Iphigenia—barring the sex.

Perhaps it was the very difficulty of the achievement that impelled the dauntless Major to the attack. Diana Harford had already refused two Baronets, a banker, and four minor deities before the Major's appearance in the field, and still continued to ride across country with as much enthusiasm as if her whole life was to be devoted to that occupation. People began to say that she would never marry. "The right man had not spoken," was the general opinion; and the Major, as he gnawed his moustaches, resolved with an inward oath that he would prove himself that man or perish in the attempt.

Not that the Major was wholly devoid of that unpractical machine called a heart. Down in a little villa near a country village lived a little lady of twenty, who could have told strange tales of the Major's sentimentality. Oh, Major, Major! were not all your flocks and herds sufficient, that you must needs make this innocent ewe-lamb a captive to your bow and spear?

But let us do the Major justice. In this matter he was not altogether a free agent. From the moment he met Patty Roseneath he had felt himself fascinated by her in spite of all his attempts to persuade himself to the contrary. That a quiet, almost timid, little provincial beauty, with a general unsophisticatedness of tone and manner, should have any power to enchant the Major of a thousand fights seemed to him too ridiculous an idea to be entertained for a moment. It did not occur to him that it was, perhaps, this very difference from the women he had been accustomed to flirt with that constituted her charm.

Reviewing the matter that morning in the solitude of his chamber, the Major looked back on this love-passage with a thankful sense of escape. "I was devilish near making a fool of myself that time," said the Major to himself, as he tied his cravat.

But though the Major congratulated himself on being so safely off with the old love, he was far from feeling so comfortable with regard to his prospects with the new. He was too old a campaigner to advance his main body without throwing out skirmishers and outposts, or make a step in an *affaire de cœur* without feeling his way. It was this quality, backed by the Major's real talents and prowess, that made him so invincible. Women never suspected him of wishing to engage their affections until they found it was too late. And when once the gates were opened, no one knew how to retain a position in the conquered city better than the Major.

But Miss Harford's heart seemed to be impregnable even to this experienced besieger. The Major, who never committed the error of overrating his advantages, confessed to himself that he had done all he knew. Had he not ridden as no man, not professionally accustomed to risk his neck, ever rode before? Had he not got up private theatricals, (the Major in "Used Up" was really worth seeing,) and even written a sparkling comedietta, agreed by every one but the Major himself to be equal if not superior to Robertson? Had he not sung those tenor songs of his that would have charmed the savageness out of a bear? And had he not thrown around all his achievements a halo of respectful sentiment, as who shall say, "I care not for them except in so much as they are pleasing to you?" The Major could find no fault with himself or with his exertions. He had attacked the fortress with all the paraphernalia of sapping and mining, zigzags and parallels, and still the flag of liberty floated mockingly above the unconquered bastions. There was but one hope—a forlorn hope, he confessed to himself—and it was with a serious though determined spirit that the Major resolved on an attack by storm. He pronounced this resolution in the memorable words which commence this story. "Dash it!" said the Major, "I'll save her life."

The Major had made up his mind.

Perhaps, had the Major known who it was that arrived as a guest to Miss Harford on the previous evening, it might have disturbed his calculations. But there is no reason why we should not listen to the conversation of Diana and her guest as they sit by the bedroom fire in their elegant dishabille.

Miss Harford was a girl of considerable individuality of character. Without affecting any of the airs of a "blue" or an eccentric, she generally thought for herself on many subjects, and would state her opinions pretty strongly on occasion. This caused her to be regarded with suspicion and dislike by most of her own sex, and the weaker of ours. She was unusually, prudes said improperly, well read in the drama of the last century, and actually preferred the school of Sheridan to the school of Schneider.

"What have I been doing lately?" says she, in answer to a question from her companion. "What am I always doing? I have danced the usual proportion of dances, round and square; I have read the last new novel, and tried the last milk-and-water effusion they call a ballad; and I have ridden over the usual number of plowed fields. What more would you have of a woman in my position?"

"What a queer girl you are, Di," says the other lady, wistfully. "You never seemed the same as the other girls at school; and you don't seem a bit altered. And so you haven't fallen in love yet? But I always said you would never find a man to suit you exactly."

"That's just what I'm wanting, my dear—a man. I see plenty of amateur jockeys and polite letter-writers. What I want is a man—one that is not afraid to be natural, or ashamed to be in earnest. I really think our average dandy, with his cool self-sufficiency, and his insulting indifference, the most unpleasant production of the age. There's the Major now"—

"Who is that?"

"Major Marjoribanks, my dear; the glory of his regiment, and the idol of all the horse-dealers, amateur actors, and fast young men for a circle of twenty miles. Why, Patty, you're blushing! You don't mean to say you know the man!"

"I met him—that is—he is a friend of my brother's," said the other lady, with some hesitation.

"And you've been foolish enough to believe all his nonsense, child, I dare say. Come now?"

"Well, he certainly is an extraordinary man," pleaded Patty.

"Oh, yes, very. He can ride a kicker, or write a burlesque. But as for *heart*—why, my dear child, he'd toss you aside, if it suited his purpose, with as much indifference as I toss that withered camelia. Now, don't you waste a thought on him. *I* don't intend to, though the wretched man has been making love to me in his quiet way ever since he came. I'm afraid every day he'll propose, and I shall have the trouble of refusing him without losing my temper."

"But I can't help it," said Patty, faintly.

"Oh yes, you can. You thought you couldn't, down in that dull place, with nothing else to think about, but you'll be under a different treatment here, I can assure you. Plenty of exercise and excitement will soon cure you. I'll tell you what: as a great treat to-morrow you shall ride Crusader. We'll take a quiet canter along the lanes."

"Oh, but I can't ride strange horses," said Patty.

"Oh, you'll soon get acquainted. Mind, I consider this a great favor, and you mustn't hurt my feelings by refusing. One of my habits will fit you nicely, and when you return you'll feel spirit enough to defy twenty Majors."

"You are a darling girl," said Patty, getting up and kissing her.

"I'm afraid you're in a minority, my dear," said Diana. "Most people say I'm intensely disagreeable. Good night, and don't dream of the Major."

And the pair kissed again, and parted for the night.

CHAPTER II.

The next day was one of those mild, hazy, November ones, which break out into a glimpse of sunshine toward noon, and then return to their former dullness. The two girls rode along between the hedgerows, chatting pleasantly.

"I'm sure I shall be able to manage this animal," said Patty timidly. "See how he tosses his head about."

"That's because you let him feel the curb, dear; I had it put up sharp on purpose. Have power of punishment, but seldom use it; that's the real secret of managing horses, dogs, and men. There now, you see he goes quietly enough on the snaffle. Now coax him a little, and give and take more; remember he isn't a phlegmatic donkey with a mouth like a deal-board."

"Well, I must say I prefer quiet horses; one feels so much more at ease."

"Pshaw, my dear! I wouldn't give a guinea for a horse that any one could ride, that took no more notice of a steam-engine than of a haystack. They have just the same dead level of indifference that is the ideal excellence of the young man of the period, who hears with equal apathy of a railway accident or a revolution."

"Well, I suppose they only follow the fashion, just as in their coats and collars."

"But what an age it must be that makes a dead calm the acme of good style, and substitutes Jack Poyntz for Ranger or Charles Surface."

"Good Heavens, Diana! you don't mean to say you read those horrid old plays! Mamma would not let me study such things on any account."

"Nonsense! As if they could be worse than the French plays one sees now, or half a dozen English ones I could name. At least, I enjoy the male characters more than in ours. They were infinitely more sparkling, and I don't believe they were a bit wickeder at bottom."

"Gentlemen now could be quite as witty if they cared to try."

"Oh, I don't doubt their abilities, my dear; I suppose the breed of male animals produces about the same number of prodigies in every age; but how is one to know it? I certainly prefer men who kept their wits and their swords equally bright by daily use. Here one is in equal uncertainty as to their livers or their intellects."

"'Livers,' Diana! What an expression!"

"Strictly Shakespearean, I assure you. 'A lily-livered knave,'—see 'Macbeth.' I daresay you can find a dusty copy of Shakespeare on the top shelf in the library."

"Ah, Di! I'm afraid you never will get married at this rate."

"No, dear. As some one says of Morris, 'I shall die the serene martyr of a mean and melancholy time.'"

"You must have had plenty of offers?"

"Oh, dozens! all couched in the condescending brevity with which the *preux chevalier* of the day deigns to express his wishes. Now just contrast the men we have been talking about. Worship commences by a shower of more or less readable verses, which you have the option of reading or committing to the flames. You casually drop your handkerchief into a running stream or down a precipice, and your adorer throws himself after it, and restores it at the risk of his life. After a while he throws himself on his knees—both knees, mind—and begs you to save him from destruction. You relent; on leaving you he meets his rival; a glance is enough; swords flash out"—so did Diana's eye—"and woe to him who flinches."

"Horrible!" said Patty.

"Will this suit you better? Strephon strolls lazily into the room; remarks on the weather; allows himself to decline into a seat by your side, and suggests that you should become Mrs. Strephon. *En sortant* he meets his rival; treads on his toes; they exchange abusive epithets, light cigars, and—oh bathos!—cut each other at the club."

"Well, that's better than fighting," said Patty.

"And infinitely safer. Well, my dear, perhaps, after all, you are right. We mustn't take our idea of the class from Sir Harry Wildair—there's a darling name for you. They only show what was considered the thing. I daresay I am getting fearfully crabbed. You see when a girl has money she becomes the centre of a circle of deception. Let's change the subject. How well that habit fits you."

"It feels rather strange. You see I so seldom ride at home."

"Ah, of course. Now to me habit is second nature, as some one says. I feel infinitely more comfortable in one than in a low dress. I purposely lent you my regular riding-hat, for I wanted to see how I should feel in this new-fangled affair. I'm afraid it wouldn't suit crashing through a bullfinch; one wants something stiffer for that. * * * * What's that?" she cried, as an indistinct sound came down the wind, and both horses pricked up their ears. "The hounds, they must have come all the way from Marlford."

"Oh, do look at this horse, Di! He's dancing up and down fearfully."

"Put him on the curb, dear, if he's too troublesome. Ah, there they go! Look, Patty, there's a sight for you! See how close they run together! There's Mr. Vane on Brown Bess. Well tried at, Mr. Vane! Ah, the Major does it—oh, the conceit of that man!—and here come the rest; only two gaps for all the poor creatures. There's my little brother Bantry bringing up the rear on his pony—a terrible hard fellow is Bantry. Oh, Patty," said Diana, trembling with excitement, "I'd give anything to be with them."

"Then do go, dear," said Patty, with an effort of self-sacrifice that was enormous. I shall be safe enough. Withers will take care of me."

"Well he's just down in the road there. Keep along it, and you'll just cross the line they are taking. I really *must*—come, Terry;" and away went Diana, habit tossing and eyes glistening, and vanished gloriously.

Patty turned her horse's head back toward the gate of the field they had turned into, and got safely out into the road. Some distance down it she could see Withers, the groom, who was having a little difficulty with his horse, which was plunging and curvetting in a diagonal position, as is the manner of eager horses, performing an equine balance-step without advancing particularly. On Crusader catching sight of his companion in ill-doing, he proceeded to imitate his actions with a considerable amount of exaggeration. Patty, finding him bursting into a canter, attempted to take up the curb-rein, but only succeeded in getting both in an inextricable confusion. Then she clung in terror to them with both hands, on which the irritable Crusader fought himself into a [illegible] canter, which developed itself into a smart gallop, dashed past the astonished Withers, and stampeded.

Our friend, the Major, had arrived at the meet that morning, and was considerably chagrined not to find the object of his intentions present. "The stiffest bit of country for miles round, too." he said to himself. "What can she be thinking of?" His determination of the morning was still in his mind, and he longed for an opportunity of putting it in practice. Oh, for the sight of the well-known blue habit and iron-grey steed! The Major was destined to have his aspirations gratified in an unexpected manner.

He had been riding a line of his own for a short distance, and was separated from the rest of the field by the breadth of a pasture, when he heard the quick-repeated rattle of a horse going at full gallop in the road on the other side of the high hedge, parallel to which he was riding, and in another moment he saw through the twigs the horse he had looked in vain for at the meet tear past him at mad speed, the blue habit streaming back as the wearer swayed in the saddle, holding the reins in both hands with the convulsive grasp of fear.

"Run away, by Jove!" said the Major, turning Zerlina's head without the least hesitation at the quickset. Two or three *intense*, short strides—a rise, and a crash of twigs—a rattle of horse-hoofs as they patter on the hard road, as Zerlina just manages to save her knees and nose from damage by a clever recovery, and then the Major, as cool as if he had been hopping over a gutter instead of one of the ugliest drops in his experience, set her going in pursuit.

The fact was, the Major was in that state of exaltation that every soldier feels on coming into action. Quick as lightning he saw the coming situation, and braced himself to take advantage of it, and as he crept nearer and nearer to the fugitives he felt his confidence rise in his horse's powers and his own.

About half a mile from the place where this stern chase commenced, where the road was crossed by another at right angles, stood an inn called the Cross Keys. The Major knew this, and also that on the other side of it the road dipped down into a rather steep hill. He had got up some twenty yards nearer when the inn appeared in sight, and, keeping on the turf at the side of the road, that the noise of his approach might not add fresh speed to the runaway, he called on Zerlina smartly for a decisive effort.

In front of the Cross Keys there was a triangular patch of sodden turf, and as Crusader came upon this he slackened his speed very slightly; the Major dashed alongside and seized the reins near the bit in his right hand; the horse, which was not a vicious one, stopped after a few struggles, as he felt the power at work on the curb; and the lady, falling fainting forward in a heap on his neck, would have tumbled to the earth had not the ever-ready Major leapt from his saddle and caught her in his arms. It would have made a capital picture—the two horses standing steaming and panting, and the Major staggering under the weight of the senseless damsel, whose chin hung over his shoulder—while her hair, released from its bonds in her wild flight through air, streamed down his scarlet-coated back.

With some difficulty the Major carried his lovely burden into the porch of the Cross Keys.

"Show me a private room, and get me a glass of brandy," were the orders with which he stopped the mouth of the astonished landlady.

"La! Poor dear young lady!" said that female, in a voice of sympathy, as she brought the restoring fluid. "Can I do anything for her, Sir?"

"No, I think not," said the Major decisively. "Leave her to me. I've had some experience in cases of this kind," and thrusting half-a-crown into the woman's hand he shut the door in her face.

"Well, how she could ha' married he!" said the woman to herself, as she returned to the bar. She evidently thought, from the Major's want of sympathy, that he must be the husband of the sufferer.

The evening glooms were just closing in, and made the little back parlor look more and more dismal and dingy. The Major raised the clinging veil sufficiently to thrust the edge of the glass between the lips of the patient. Presently the color came back to her face, she drew a long gasping breath, and felt for her pocket-handkerchief. It was in the pocket of her saddle—the Major instantly placed his snowy cambric in her trembling hand. Then she overflowed.

The Major waited a little. Then he ventured to take the hand that was not occupied with his pocket-handkerchief, and said in a tone of respectful tenderness.

"Don't, *pray* don't give way so! You're quite safe now, I assure you."

Sob, sob.

"If you knew how every sob you utter rends my" ("vitals," the Major was going to say, then he thought of "breast," and finally substituted) "heart, you—you wouldn't keep on so."

Sob, sob.

"You don't know how I have hoped, have longed for a moment like this; to hold your hand in mine, to feel that we are alone together, that you do not repulse me, that I am permitted" *(kisses her hand,)* "that you do not forbid me." *(Business as before.)*

Sob, sob, sob. "When *will* she stop?" thought the Major.

"You do not answer; speak to me—or hear me while I tell you what I have wished to say for long days past. Miss Harford—Diana, I love you!" That was deucedly well put, thought the Major to himself.

"SIR!" said the lady, suddenly becoming electrified into an erect posture. It was but one word, but it was quite enough to *almost* throw the Imperturbable off *his* invincible equilibrium. For that moment Miss Roseneath could boast of having seen that great man, to use a common but expressive term, flabbergasted.

"Patty!—Miss Roseneath!"

"Yes, Major Marjoribanks, Miss Roseneath. Oh! take me home! take me home! and never, never dare to call me Patty again!"

"The de-vil!" said the Major, slowly, beneath his mustaches.

"You might have been satisfied with making a fool of a poor silly girl, without insulting her afterward. Oh! how could you be so c—c—cruel!"

"I say, Patty—listen a moment—don't talk like that. You don't suppose I meant to hurt your feelings? Hang it, I ain't such a cad as all that comes to. I didn't know it was you—I took you for"——

"Oh, I know; you took me for Miss Harford. Dear Di! she told me you had been making love to her since you came. But I thought you had only been fl—fl—flirting," said poor Patty, going off again.

"Did she tell you that?" said the Major.

"Yes; and she said you were a conceited man, and she was afraid every day you'd propose, because she would have the trouble of refusing you. I never told her all you said to me down at Rosewood. Silly that I was, ever to believe in a Major!"

Did pique and chagrin at the intelligence that he had just received prompt the Major's next impulse? Or did his better angel whisper to him that a dinner of herbs with this little woman who really loved him, and for whom he was conscious of a feeling as nearly akin to that passion as he was capable of experiencing, would be better than a more splendid repast with her to whom he was indifferent? Bitterly would he have derided such an idea from another; bitterly that morning would he have laughed at the thought of his present conduct. But few men act up to their principles; and it was with a ring of genuine feeling in his voice that he sat down by Patty's side and said—but we will not write his words; they were greatly devoid of that artistic fluency which generally distinguished the Major's utterances to the fair sex; but to Patty they sounded like flowing honey.

"And you really *will*—and you're not sorry for what has happened?"

"Well," said the Major, looking down into her eyes, which gazed up through her tears, glistening with mingled light and tear-drops, "perhaps it wasn't such an unfortunate mistake after all!"

Would you be surprised to hear that the Major makes a capital husband? He lives in an atmosphere of spuds and steam-plows, cattle and county magistracy, and when, on some Summer's eve, the cloud-compelling cigar being lighted, he lies upon his lawn, and sees his young barbarians all at play, he really does not look unhappy. Sometimes a young lady, who is getting older, comes to see Mrs. Marjoribanks and the children. She it is who has given Fred his pony and Maurice his terrier. She is still unmarried, and intends to continue so.

"And yet I always thought you *would* marry, some time or other," says Patty to her visitor, as the Major passes the window. "And I know some one that thought so too, at least at one time."

"Ah, my dear," says Diana, with a slight, comical curl of her lip, "that was THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE."—*Temple Bar.*

MRS. GASKELL'S NOVELS.—In stating the qualities for which, as a novelist, Mrs. Gaskell is most conspicuous, we should enumerate them in the following order: Individuality, force, truthfulness, and purity. As regards the first-named quality no one would be inclined to dispute her possession of it after reading *Mary Barton, Ruth,* or *Wives and Daughters.* The power of detaching a human unit, with all its special thoughts, griefs, hopes, and fears, from the rest of its kind is in full force in all the works we have named. Indeed, there is scarcely any contemporary author who has excelled her in this respect. But upon that quality, and also upon her force or power, we have sufficiently enlarged already. Concerning the truthfulness of Mrs. Gaskell there is room for genuine approval. Into whatever sphere of life she conveys her readers, they are conscious that there is no exaggeration, no undue exaltation of this person, and no undue depression of the other. Upon this estimable quality we should be inclined to build most fearlessly for her assurance of immortality. Yet while there is no quality which should singly so well insure it, if any work is to live and have a constant impression upon successive generations it must be combined with qualities which may seem humbler, but which in reality have more vitality in them from the fact that however the world changes their special power remains the same. Let Mrs. Gaskell's novels be read after the lapse of a hundred years, and one feels that the verdict delivered then would be that they were penned by the hand of a true observer—one who not only studied human nature with a desire, but a capacity, to comprehend it. This is one of the great motive powers which will ever keep the name of the author green in the public remembrance. The other principal quality to assist this consummation is purity. We were struck in reading her various volumes with this fact—that there is really less in them than there is in most other authors which she herself could wish to be altered. In fact, there is no purer author in modern times. And what has she lost by being pure? Has she failed to give a fair representation of any class of human beings whom she professes to depict? Not one; and her work stands now as an excellent model for those who would avoid the tendencies of the sensuous school, and would seek another basis upon which to acquire a reputation which should have some chances of durability. The author of *Wives and Daughters* will never cease to hold a high place in our regard. Could she do so we should despair for the future of fiction in England. Hers was one of those spirits which led the way to a purer day. The darkness out of which she assisted to bring us with her healthful work is passing away; and it is well to remember, in the splendor of a superior light, our indebtedness to those luminaries—conspicuous among whom is the writer whose works have been passed in review—who first lifted the veil of the Cimmerian darkness which at one period threatened to envelop our imaginative literature.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST DAYS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—In the month of February he sustained a paralytic shock; as soon as I heard of this I went to Miss Scott, from whom I learned the particulars. She had seen her father in his study a short time before, apparently in his usual health. She had returned to the drawing-room when Sir Walter opened the door, came in, but stood looking at her with a most peculiar and dreadful expression of countenance. It immediately struck her he had come to communicate some very distressing intelligence, and she exclaimed: "Oh, papa! is Johnnie gone?" He made no reply, but still continued standing still and regarding her with the same fearful expression. She then cried, "Oh papa! speak! Tell me, is it Sophia herself?" Still he remained immovable. Almost frantic, she then screamed, "It is Walter! it is Walter! I know it is." Upon which Sir Walter fell senseless on the floor. Medical assistance was speedily procured. After being bled he recovered his speech, and his first words were, "It was very strange! very horrible." He afterward told her he had all at once felt very queer, as if unable to articulate; he then went up stairs, in hopes of getting rid of the sensation by movement; but it would not do, he felt perfectly tongue-tied, or rather *chained,* till overcome by witnessing her distress. This took place, I think, on the 15th, and on the 18th I was invited to dine with him, and found him without any trace of illness, but as cheerful and animated as usual. Not being very correct as to dates, I should scarcely have ventured to name the day had not a trifling circumstance served to mark it. After dinner he proposed that instead of going to the drawing-room we should remain with him and have tea in the dining-room. In the interval the post letters were brought, and among others there was one from a sister of Sir Thomas Lawrence, (Mrs. Bloxam,) inclosing a letter of her brother's, having heard that Sir Walter had expressed a wish to have some memorial of him, "rather of his pencil than his pen," said he, as he handed the letters to me, who as a collector of autographs would probably value them more than he did, and on referring to Mrs. Bloxam's letter I find the Edinburgh post-mark Feb. 18. I received repeated invitations to Abbotsford, and had fixed to go on the 17th of April, when, the day before, Mrs. Skene called upon me with the sad tidings of another paralytic stroke, which not only put a stop to my visit for the present, but rendered it very doubtful whether I should ever see him again. But the worst fears of his friends were not yet to be realized. Early in May the invitation was renewed in a note from himself, which I availed myself of, too well assured it was a privilege I should enjoy for the last time. On reaching Abbotsford I found some morning visitors (Mr. and Mrs. James, &c.,) in the drawing-room, but as soon as they were gone Sir Walter sent for me to his study. I found him seated in his armchair, but with his habitual politeness he insisted on rising to receive me, though he did so with such extreme difficulty I would gladly have dispensed with this mark of courtesy. His welcome was not less cordial than usual, but he spoke in a slow and somewhat indistinct manner, and as I sat close by him I could perceive but too plainly the change which had taken place since we last met. His figure was unwieldy, not so much from increased bulk as from diminished life and energy; his face was swollen and puffy, his complexion mottled and discolored, his eyes heavy and dim; his head had been shaved, and he wore a small black silk cap, which was extremely unbecoming. Altogether, the change was no less striking than painful to behold. The impression, however, soon wore off, on finding, as I believed, that his mind was unimpaired, and his warm, kindly feelings unchanged. There was no company, and the dinner party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Scott, and myself. Sir Walter did not join us till the dessert, when he entered, assisted by his servant, and took his place at the foot of the table. His grandchildren were then brought in, and his favorite, Johnnie Lockhart, was seated by his side. I must have forgot most things before I can cease to recall that most striking and impressive spectacle, each day repeated, as it seemed, with deepening gloom. The first transient glow of cheerfulness which had welcomed my arrival had passed away, and been succeeded by an air of languor and dejection which sank to deepest sadness when his eye rested for a moment on his once darling grandson, the child of so much pride and promise, now, alas! how changed. It was most touching to look upon one whose morning of life had been so bright and beautiful, and, still in the sunny days of childhood, transformed into an image of decrepitude and decay. The fair blooming cheek and finely-chiseled features were now shrunk and stiffened into the wan and rigid inflexibility of old age; while the black bandages which swathed the little pale sad countenance gave additional gloom and harshness to the profound melancholy which clouded its most intellectual expression. Disease and death were stamped upon the grandsire and the boy as they sat side by side with averted eyes, each as if in the bitterness of his own heart refusing to comfort or be comforted.—*Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, in Temple Bar.*

YEDDO.—Yeddo is a city of gardens and palaces, and, with its thirty hills, is unequaled in the world. It stretches out beyond the limits of sight, like a vast park; it is built upon the sea, and a great river runs through it. The "Siro," or Taïkoun's palace, rises in the centre like a huge citadel from widespreading glacis or turf, which descend to circular lakes and canals. Thirty bridges of granite unite the citadel to the City of the Princes, or "Soto-siro," which is quite unlike all other Japanese towns. It does not contain a single wooden house, but is built in a severe rectangular style, of white stone, and surrounded by ditches supplied with pure running water. In this immense section of the great city are the official residences of all the Japanese nobility, of the warlike daimios who are the lords and masters of the laboring population, and of the fertile plains from whence they derive immense revenues. Among the things which have passed away is the custom that obliged all these vassals of the Taïkoun to pass one year in three in the sacred city, as an act of homage to the suzerain. They came, accompanied by their harems, their officers, and their troops. What a magnificent exhibition of feudal state must that have been—which no European ever beheld—for there were eighteen daimios "of sacred origin," 380 created by the Taïkoun during two centuries, and nearly 80,000 "hattamothos," or great captains and knights! Each man prided himself on the brilliancy of his escort and attendants; each man's suite amounted to at least 900 persons, and they were all lodged in the inner city, called the palace of the daimios, which must have needed all its exquisite proportion and simple arrangement to accommodate them. The revolt of the daimios had changed all this before M. De Beauvoir's visit, and the great palace was empty. But there was plenty of stir in the city, notwithstanding; and the outside of the palaces, with their splendid ornaments and gilded blazonry, was no less imposing that there were no armed crowds within the towering gates. From Soto-siro to "Midzi," the commercial city, the way lies along a hill-side, and between great granite walls, which inclose immense parks. Immediately above these walls are hedges, six feet wide and forty feet high, cut and trained to marvelous perfection; they are formed of camellias, azaleas, and rose laurels; they are enamelled in rich colors upon their dark green background, and whole flocks of sacred birds, white plumaged, are always fluttering among them. It was while the travelers were lingering in this enchanted spot, reminding them of all their imaginations of the hanging gardens of Babylon, that they witnessed one of the characteristic sights of Yeddo—one of the great Princes going down to the public promenade. He was escorted by heralds in sky-blue, armed with formidable wooden swords. Then came a procession of halberdiers, battle-ax men, falconers, gentlemen in waiting, and pages pompously escorting the lackered "norimon," carried by eight men, in which his Highness sat cross-legged, a sword sticking two feet out of each window. His Highness did not deign to cast one glance upon the sacrilegious foreigners. On reaching the commercial city they were chiefly struck by two things: first, the incomparable cleanliness of the streets, which are like the carefully-tended paths of a park; and secondly, the precautions against fire. At regular intervals at all the principal points of the town, high belfries are erected, columnar in shape, which are ascended by means of ladders, and from whence the whole quarter can be minutely inspected. On the summit of each is a magnificent bronze bell wherewith to sound the alarm. In almost every house there is a wooden pump ready for use, and at intervals of fifty feet there are pyramids of water-pails with shining copper hoops, and always full of water. The French travelers formed the third European party which had ever been admitted to visit the gardens of the Taïkoun, into which they passed through the cyclopean gates of the vast fortress. It is a scene of complicated prettiness, with kiosks overlooking the sea, lakes covered with sacred birds with golden and silver plumage, thickets of purple trees; falconries, with all the curious apparatus of the lordly sport; Summer-houses fitted up for music, for dancing, and for feasting, with all the fragile elegance of the highest style of Japanese art. The next great sight in Yeddo is the famous temple of Asaxa, whi h the French travelers visited when it had the additional attraction of a fair going on in its avenues. This extraordinary place is known as the "Sojourn of the thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three divinities," of whom one is in particular favor. He is the god of toothache. Each sufferer brings him his offering; he then chews a little ball of paper into a complete pulp, and spits it out against one of the pictures with great dexterity. He then retires, convinced that he has given the toothache to the god.—*Chambers's Journal.*

"HENRI DEUX" POTTERY.—It was so late as the year 1839 that M. André Pottier, a French writer on art, first announced to the world the existence of a singular species of pottery now known as "Henri Deux" ware. He gave it as his opinion that it was the production of Florentine artists working in France. Until thus brought to the knowledge of connoisseurs, the very existence of this exquisite ware had been forgotten. It soon, however, became famous. Every corner of Europe was ransacked for specimens of it. Dukes, princes, and millionaires contended with the heads of national museums for the few pieces still to be found. No ware ever yet became so costly; for every hundred pounds that a rare piece of Sèvres or Majolica will fetch, the "Henri Deux" will bring its thousand. As yet, only about fifty pieces have come to light; and of these fifty, more than one-half have found their way into the galleries of our wealthier English amatuers. Those who see a specimen of this rare and precious pottery for the first time, are apt to be extremely disappointed. They see a vase, or a ewer, or a candlestick of fantastic shape, covered with a thin, greenish-yellow glaze, the coloring not by any means brilliant, and the surface seemingly inlaid and incrusted with the innumerable details of a most elaborate ornamentation, made out in quiet browns blacks, and sad neutral tints. Nothing is less striking to a casual or an ignorant observer—nothing in the whole range of decorative art so absolutely exquisite in design and effect to the cultivated appreciation of a connoisseur in Renaissance work. No sooner was the ware discovered than speculations began as to its maker, its date, and the locality of its fabrication. On no single point did the ten or twelve French writers on the subject come to an agreement, and a certain amount of unsolved mystery still attaches to all these points. There is no so-called "potter's mark" on any of the pieces except one, and this solitary mark is not recognizable as that of any known potter. It may be tortured into a monogram, or assumed to be a device, at the pleasure of those who form their various theories on the origin of the ware. The pieces are decorated with the arms of French royal and noble families. One piece has on it the salamander surrounded by flames, the device of Francis I. of France, and very many out of the fifty bear the well-known monogram of Henry II. worked into the ornamentation of the surface—a circumstance which has given the ware its name. The date is, therefore, more or less fixed to the short period between 1540 and 1560, or twenty years. As to the nationality of the artist, the best authorities join in thinking he must have been a Frenchman, because the work is essentially of the style of the somewhat distinctive French Renaissance then prevailing. The precise locality of its production could only be inferred to be somewhere in Touraine, because a majority of the pieces can be traced as coming from that province. Such was the mystery which hung about all connected with this curious ware; a mystery which not a little enhanced the interest taken in it, and perhaps the estimation in which it was held. This mystery is now, to a great extent, cleared up. At the court of King Francis lived a widow lady of high birth, named Hélène De Hangest. Her husband had been governor of the King and Grand Master of France. She was herself an artist, and a collection of drawings by her of considerable artistic merit is preserved. They are portraits of the celebrities of the period. She was in favor at court; the King himself composed a rhymed motto to each of her portraits, and some of these verses are written in his own hand. It is established that Hélène De Hangest set up a pottery at her Château of Oiron, and that Francis Charpentier, a potter, was in her employ. To his hand, under the auspices of the Châtelaine of Oiron, is due the famous ware of "Henri Deux."—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSSOHN AND ROSSINI.—Our house at the "Pfarreisen" was not far off, and we saw a great deal of each other. My dear mother, who, in spite of her intense love for me, could easily be enthusiastic about talents which surpassed my own, was in raptures with Mendelssohn, and ready to do anything for him that lay in her power. She soon discovered his favorite dishes, and knew how to indulge him in so many little ways, that he felt quite at home with us. She would often secretly order a carriage for us, so that we might make excursions in the beautiful environs of Frankfort. On one of these expeditions I had the opportunity of seeing my friend in rather a passion. It was near the village of Bergen. The coachman did or said some stupidity or other, upon which Mendelssohn jumped out of the carriage in a towering rage, and, after pouring a torrent of abuse upon the man, declared that nothing should make him get into the carriage again. The punishment was on our side, and my mother was quite frightened when we arrived, late in the evening, hot and exhausted, having had to walk the whole way home. At supper, Felix himself could not help laughing, though still stoutly maintaining that he was right. I remember once, directly after dinner, Mendelssohn's taking up my studies, which lay on the piano, sitting down, and playing off the whole four-and-twenty-one after the other in the most splendid style. My mother was in ecstasy. "He is a real man, that Felix," she said to me, beaming with delight. He, meanwhile, was in the greatest spirits at having given us pleasure, but so hot and excited that he went off directly to my room, to the leathern sofa on which he was so fond of rolling about. We had many pleasant and interesting visitors at that time, among others the famous Swedish song-writer Lindblad, whose northern accent added a peculiar charm to his liveliness and gayety. His visit was short, but we saw a great deal of him. One morning, after Mendelssohn had played his overture to "Melusine," he said, "That music actually listens to itself!" Perhaps it does—and it must be delighted with what it hears. A special interest was given to that Spring by Rossini's visit to Frankfort, and his almost daily meetings with Mendelssohn at our house. This most renowned of all Maestros had come to Frankfort with the Baroness James Rothschild, for the wedding of one of the younger members of the family—in the Baroness' mind no doubt to swell the glory of the feast by his presence. She was a highly-cultivated lady, and knew Rossini's best side, having had plenty of opportunity, during their long journey, of observing his deep appreciation of whatever was beautiful, and his delight in art and nature. Rossini, since his "William Tell," had reached the highest pinnacle of his fame, and was at that time also at the height of his personality, if I may so express myself. He had lost the enormous corpulence of former years; his figure was full, but not disproportioned, and his splendid countenance, in which the power of the thinker and the wit of the humorist were united, beamed with health and happiness. He spoke French quite as well as Italian, and in a most melodious voice: his long residence in Paris, and intercourse with the best people there, had transformed him from a haughty young Italian into a man of the world—dignified, graceful, and charming, and enchanting everybody by his irresistible amiability. He had called on us one morning, to our great delight, and was describing his journey through Belgium, and all that had struck him there, when I heard the door-bell, and feeling certain that it was Mendelssohn, ran out to open the door of the corridor. It was Felix, and with him Julius Rietz, who had just arrived. I told them that Rossini was there, and Mendelssohn was delighted; but, in spite of all our persuasions, Rietz would not come in, but went off. When Felix appeared, Rossini received him with marked respect, and yet so pleasantly, that in a few minutes the conversation resumed its flow and became quite animated. He entreated Mendelssohn to play to him, and though the latter was somewhat disinclined, they arranged to meet at our house again next morning, and these meetings were often repeated in the course of the next few days. It was quite charming to see how Felix, though inwardly resisting, was each time afresh obliged to yield to the overwhelming amiability of the Maestro, as he stood at the piano listening with the utmost interest, and expressing his satisfaction with more or less delight. I cannot deny the fact—and indeed it was perfectly natural—but Felix, with his juvenile demeanor, playing his compositions to a composer whose melodies just then ruled the whole world of song, was, in a certain measure, acting an inferior part; as must always be the case when one artist introduces himself to another without any corresponding return. Mendelssohn soon began to rebel a little. "If your Rossini," said he to me one morning when we met in the stream of the Main, "goes on muttering such things as he did yesterday, I won't play him anything more." "What did he mutter?" I asked; "I did not hear anything." "But I did; when I was playing my F sharp minor Caprice, he muttered between his teeth, '*Ca sont la sonate de Scarlatti.*'" "Well, that's nothing so very dreadful." "Ah—bah!" However, on the following day he played to him again. I must add that even in his latter years Rossini looked back upon this meeting with Mendelssohn with heartfelt pleasure, and expressed the strongest admiration for his talent.—*Ferdinand Hiller in Macmillan's Magazine.*

CHATEAUBRIAND'S EARLY LIFE.—According to the fashion of the time, the child, as soon as born, was sent away to nurse, and to insure his thriving, the nurse made a vow to Our Lady of Nazareth, who had been created patroness of the village by some old crusader, that he should wear only blue and white until he was seven years old—a vow which was faithfully kept, and at the end of the probation revoked with grand religious ceremonies, including a procession of Benedictine monks and a homily from the Prior, from which time the boy never ceased to dream of a pilgrimage to the land of Our Lady of Nazareth—a dream that, after many years, was realized. The Chateaubriand household was not at all noble in its economy. The Count hoarded up all the money—not much—that he could lay hands upon, to purchase back some of the old estates, and the family seems to have existed in a condition of positive misery. All the affection of the parents was lavished upon the eldest son. François was the *enfant terrible,* always in hot water, always being scolded, and the subject of the most doleful prophecies. A companion in neglect was his sister Lucile, a sickly child two years his elder. The two little unloved ones loved each other with an affection that only death could break. The young Viscount grew up idle and uncared for; associated with all the young scamps of the town, imitating their language, and—but this unwillingly—their costume. His shirts were always in rags, his stockings were full of holes, his slippers down at heel and dropping off at every step; sometimes coatless and hatless, and his face and hands invariably covered with scratches and begrimed with dirt. At night he, assisted by Lucile and la Villeneuve, an old servant, who, with the exception of his sister, seems to have been the only friend he had in his home, would endeavor to patch these tatters—efforts which resulted in a wonderfully odd kind of Joseph's coat. The boy was proud and sensitive, and his pride revolted against this wretchedness, so that on festivals and holidays he would steal away from the gaily-dressed crowd to some lonely bay among the rocks, there to lie *perdu* until nightfall, watching the sea-birds skim above the waves and listening to the monotonous dash of the breakers upon the shore. Nevertheless, he tells us that he was a very imp of boyish mischief, and he and another lad named Gesril, who afterward greatly distinguished himself as a naval officer, appear to have been the terror of mothers, nurses, and all custodians of the young, whom these companions were ever leading into mischief and danger. By and by he was taken out of this vagabond life and sent to the College of Dol, where he threw himself into study with the utmost ardor, making great progress in mathematics and becoming an excellent Latinist. Two books which fell into his hands at this time produced a great effect upon his mental development. The one was sensuous—an unexpurgated copy of Horace; the second, monkish, austerely religious, entitled *Confessions Badly Made.* The one painted pleasure in the most alluring colors, the other threatened eternal torture to all who should yield to it. The two influences waged fierce war within him; but out of the discord there arose a creature of fancy, whom he called his Sylphide—a kind of beautiful dæmon, that unceasingly haunted him waking and sleeping. Like Pygmalion, he became enamored of this spirit of his imagination, whom he invested with every beauty and every virtue that memory or fancy could furnish. In the darkness of the night she stood beside his bed, a more than mortal loveliness; and shunning all companionship, he would seek the loneliness of the woods to hold communion with her and worship her. This Sylphide was the mother of "Atala," and hereafter these reveries fructified in passionate love scenes that thrilled gentle hearts throughout Europe. From his cradle he was destined to the naval service, but while at Brest, preparing for his examination for midshipman, he seems to have conceived an invincible repugnance to the profession. The talk and stories of the sailors with whom he mixed, however, infected him with an eager desire to explore strange and unknown countries, to become a discoverer of new lands, like Cook and La Perouse. Under the influence of this mood he abruptly quitted Brest without going up for examination, and returned to the paternal roof, where, very contrary to his expectations, he received quite a cordial welcome. The Chateaubriands had left St. Malo and gone to reside at the Château Combourg, one of the ancient demesnes of the family which the Count had recently bought back. François' descriptions of Combourg afford a curious glimpse of the château life of the period, and read rather like a letter of Mme. De Sévigné's from les Rochers than the youthful experiences of one who was the contemporary of many still in the prime of life. The Count rose at four, Winter and Summer, took coffee at five, and then retired to his cabinet. Eleven was the dinner hour; the meal was taken in the great stone hall of the château, which served both as dining, drawing and reception room; after which he went out fishing or walking. Sometimes old friends who lived within a score or so of miles would ride over, when, like the Barons of old, the master of Combourg, in snow or rain or sunshine, would stand bare-headed at the gate to welcome and dismiss them. Eight o'clock was the supper hour, after which, in Summer, all went out and seated themselves upon the entrance steps, the Count amusing himself by firing upon the owls that congregated among the ivy-grown towers; while François and Lucile, the latter now grown up a beautiful girl, watched the stars as one by one they came out of the darkening sky. In Winter all remained within the hall, the vast gloom of which was illumined only by the dim light of a single candle. The mother reclined upon a couch; the father, clothed in a long white gown and a tall white cap, paced incessantly up and down, lost in the darkness as he reached either end; the brother and sister crouched dreaming over the huge hearth. Not a word was spoken, not a sound was heard, save the monotonous tramp of the Count's feet and the wild wind howling round the old building and among the groaning leafless trees. At ten precisely the lord of the house retired to bed, upon which mother and children cast off the oppressive burden of the death-like silence that had weighed upon them, and for some half hour or so fell into cheerful conversation. François was put to sleep at the top of an ancient deserted turret, whither he went not without trembling, for of course the old mansion had its accredited ghost—a wooden-legged Chauteaubriand, who was supposed to take nightly walks up and down the deserted galleries. After some months of this gloomy existence the young man entered the army as a sub-lieutenant, proceeded to Paris, and was presented at court; but a nervous timidity and confirmed *mauvaise honte* made him shrink from all society, especially from that of women, in whose presence his bashfulness amounted to positive suffering. The death of his father recalled him shortly afterward to Brittany. When he returned to the capital the revolution had commenced, and he found himself engulfed in the fierce whirl of that mighty movement. A strange, chaotic society must it have seemed to the dreamy young Breton. Every one lived in a delirious excitement, at balls, theatres, clubs, political meetings, gaming-houses. The most heterogeneous elements mingled together; the powdered-haired, velvet-coated courtier was seen walking arm-in-arm with the plainly-dressed citizen of the United States; shoe-makers, attired in the military garb of the National Guard, measured customers for shoes; monks dined at taverns, sometimes in their proper costume, sometimes as *citoyens;* nuns were seen seated in the midst of wild, bacchanalian women; convents were thrown open to the public, and people flocked in thousands to visit them as to some picture gallery or museum. Out of this turmoil the young Chateaubriand departed for America with some hazy notions of exploring for a north-west passage. After visiting New-York, and being presented to Washington, he started for Niagara, and, equipped as an Indian hunter, wandered through the vast forests of the great continent, amid those glorious and sublime scenes of primeval nature which he has painted so glowingly in his romances; sometimes in company with an Indian tribe, at others alone; sometimes reposing beneath the shelter of some friendly hut, more frequently beside a solitary fire kindled beneath the canopy of the mighty trees, locked in the arms of a limitless moonlit silence, broken only by the cries of wild animals, or the stir of the wind-swept leaves, or the distant roar of eternal Niagara. One day, while resting in a Canadian hut, he saw an English newspaper lying upon the ground; he picked it up, and there read of the arrest of Louis XVI. He returned at once to Europe and proceeded to St. Malo. He found all his property confiscated by the Republic, and himself a beggar. To redeem his fortunes his mother and sister prevailed upon him to wed one Mlle. De Lavigne, a lady of considerable wealth. There was no love upon the bridegroom's part, whatever there might have been upon the bride's. Soon after the marriage he repaired to Paris to offer his sword to the King, leaving his wife in Brittany. They did not meet again for more than eight years, a separation which the husband seems to have endured with great resignation, although during the reign of terror she was incarcerated in the dungeons of the revolutionary tribunal, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. He always writes of her in terms of the highest praise and of self-depreciation, and they appear to have gone through life pretty harmoniously, and with a due observance of the *convenances* of society.—*Temple Bar.*

MRS. GASKELL.—The career of Mrs. Gaskell, whose works, in the course of their issue, probably delighted as numerous a body of readers as have fallen to the lot of any modern author, (with one or two well-known exceptions,) was diversified by little incident of a striking character. Indeed, were it not for a few facts which we are privileged to make known, her biography in all its essential features could be written in a few sentences. Her life was one of those which furnish the best evidence that woman is frequently fitted to accomplish greater work than that which is usually assigned to her sex; while at the same time Mrs. Gaskell lacked none of those virtues which make home "the earthly paradise." We have had several illustrious examples of women who never allowed their literary work to trench upon their domestic duties, conspicuous among these being the late Mrs. Somerville, and to the number must be added Mrs. Gaskell. No matter how eager she was to complete ventures which she had in hand, and which, as literary offsprings always are, were exceedingly dear to her, it is interesting to know that she was much prouder of ruling her household well, which she did in the most admirable manner, than of all that she did in those writings which have made her name so justly popular. It is said that she had a peculiar tact in training her servants—a matter which baffles too many of our directors of households, and in which the practical advice of such a woman would have been of the most eminent service. But even a cursory perusal of her works will show that Mrs. Gaskell must have deeply studied most of the questions affecting her sex, that of female labor being perhaps the most paramount. Her sympathies were quick and ready, and from the peculiar position in which she was placed and the persons among whom she moved she had every opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the toiling, suffering, operatives of the north of England. Scene after scene in her novels demonstrates that it was no superficial knowledge she gained, or was content to make use of, in her study of operative and other life. The keenest anguish such a nature as hers could feel would arise from the fact that she could do so little in the way of actual amelioration of the condition of the factory girls she saw dying around her. Except by the aid of personal observation, no adequate idea could be formed of the disastrous nature of the daily life of what are called "mill hands" in the north of England, at the commencement of the present century, and through many of its earlier years. It is, of course, quite possible to believe that men are far from having done all that lies in their power yet to make the condition of the operatives what it should be, but it cannot be doubted that, owing to the earnest efforts of Mrs. Gaskell and others imbued with the same spirit, a very great and praiseworthy reform has been accomplished. In addition, also, to this physical improvement, which, after all is only one branch of a great question, there has been a greater *rapprochement* between employers and employed than was formerly the case. To this end the mental labors of the author of *Mary Barton* must have largely conduced in an indirect manner. She was able to write somewhat authoritatively from the conviction that she had conscientiously studied both sides of the question. The sorrows of the poor workpeople she knew; the too often arrogant bearing of the masters she had ample opportunities for studying; and the knowledge acquired in both ways she was most successful in turning to account. If, occasionally, her sympathies seem to lean to one side, we can on the other hand never charge her with unfairness in omitting to state the arguments on the other. While alive with sympathy, her books are at the same time models of candor and judgment. Mrs. Gaskell was born in 1822, and died in 1865, having in her short life accomplished a great amount of work, most of which is calculated to stand successfully the test of time. Her father was Mr. William Stevenson, who is spoken of in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1830 as "a man remarkable for the stores of knowledge which he possessed, and for the modesty and simplicity by which his rare attainments were concealed." These excellent qualities descended, in a very marked degree, to his daughter. But it was not alone on the father's side that intellect was exhibited, for Mrs. Gaskell's mother was a Miss Holland, of Sandlebridge, Cheshire, an aunt of the late Sir Henry Holland. Among other characteristics of the novelist was this, that she was remarkably sensitive to blame, caring comparatively little for praise. She generally went abroad when a new work of hers was about to appear, in order that she might be out of the way of the criticisms which should be passed upon it. Her first appearance as an author was in William Howitt's *Visits to Remarkable Places.* It appears that, on seeing an announcement of the original production of that work, she wrote an account of Clopton Hall, which immediately attracted considerable attention, and was spoken of as a graphic paper, exhibiting great powers of description. The reception this article met with gave an impetus to her desire for literary work, and from that time forward her pen was never idle.—*The [illegible] Magazine.*

CHARLES DICKENS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM MR. FORSTER'S BIOGRAPHY.

We give below some further extracts from Mr. Foster's biography of the great novelist, principally relating to Dickens' life in Paris, and his personal characteristics:

In Paris Dickens' life was passed among artists, and in the exercise of his own art. His associates were writers, painters, actors, or musicians, and when he wanted relief from any strain of work he found it at the theatre. The years since his last residence in the great city had made him better known, and the increased attentions pleased him. He had to help in preparing for a translation of his books into French; and this, with continued labor at the story he had in hand, occupied him as long as he remained. It will be all best told by extracts from his letters, in which the people he met, the theatres he visited, and the incidents, public or private, that seemed to him worthy of mention reappear with the old force and liveliness....The theatre in the Rue Richelieu, however, was not generally his favorite resort. He used to talk of it whimsically as a kind of tomb, where you went, as the Eastern people did in the stories, to think of your unsuccessful loves and dead relations. "There is a dreary classicality at that establishment calculated to freeze the marrow. Between ourselves, even one's best friends there are at times very aggravating. One tires of seeing a man through any number of acts remembering everything by patting his forehead with the flat of his hand, jerking out sentences by shaking himself, and piling them up in pyramids over his head with his right forefinger. And they have a generic small comedy piece, where you see two sofas and three little tables, to which a man enters with his hat on to talk to another man—and in respect of which you know exactly when he will get up from one sofa to sit on the other, and take his hat off one table to put it on the other, which strikes one quite as ludicrously as as a good farce....There seems to be a good piece at the Vaudeville, on the idea of the 'Town and Country Mouse.' It is too respectable and inoffensive for me to-night, but I hope to see it before I leave. ....I have a horrible idea of making friends with Franconi, and sauntering, when I am at work, into their saw-dust green-room."

On another night, even at the Porte St. Martin, drawn there, doubtless, by the attraction of repulsion, he supped full with the horrors of classicality at a performance of "Orestes," versified by Alexandre Dumas. "Nothing have I ever seen so weighty and so ridiculous. If I had not already learned to tremble at the sight of classic drapery on the human form, I should have plumbed the deepest depths of terrified lovedom in this achievement. The chorus is not preserved, otherwise than that bits of it are broken out for characters to speak. It is really so bad as to be almost good. Some of the Frenchified classical anguish struck me as so unspeakably ridiculous that it puts me on the broad grin as I write."....The last piece he went to see before leaving Paris was a French version of *As You Like It*: but he found two acts of it to be more than enough. "In 'Comme il vous Plaira,' nobody had anything to do but to sit down as often as possible, on as many gray stones and trunks of trees as possible. When I had seen *Jaques* seat himself on seventeen roots of trees, and twenty-five gray stones, which was at the end of the second act, I came away."

Only one more sketch taken in a theatre, and perhaps the best, I will give from these letters. It simply tells us what is necessary to understand a particular "tag" to a play, but it is related so prettily that the thing it celebrates could not have a nicer effect than is produced by this account of it. The play in question, "Mémoires du Diable," and another piece of enchanting interest, "Médecin des Enfants," were his favorites among all he saw at this time. "As I have no news I may as well tell you about the tag that I thought so pretty to the 'Mémoires du Diable;' in which piece, by the way, there is a most admirable part, most admirably played, in which a man says merely 'yes' or 'no' all through the piece until the last scene. A certain *M. Robin* has got hold of the papers of a deceased lawyer concerning a certain estate which has been swindled away from its rightful owner, a Baron's widow, into other hands. They disclose so much roguery that he binds them up into a volume, lettered *Mémoires du Diable*. The knowledge he derives from these papers not only enables him to unmask the hypocrite all through the piece, (in an excellent manner,) but induces him to propose to the Baroness that if he restore to her her estate and good name—for even her marriage to the deceased Baron is denied—she shall give him her daughter in marriage. The daughter herself, on hearing the offer, accepts it, and a part of the plot is her going to a masked ball, to which he goes as the Devil, because of his strange knowledge, and his strange comings and goings; and he being with his girl in one of its old rooms, in the beginning of the third act, shows her a little coffer on the table with a bell in it. 'They suppose,' he tells her, 'that whenever this bell is rung I appear and obey the summons. Very ignorant, isn't it? But if you ever want me particularly—very particularly—ring the bell and try.' The plot proceeds to its development. The wrong-doers are exposed; the missing document proving the marriage is found; everything is finished; they are all on the stage; and *M. Robin* hands the paper to the Baroness. 'You are reinstated in your rights, Madame; you are happy; I will not hold you to a compact made when you didn't know me; I release you and your fair daughter; the pleasure of doing what I have done is my sufficient reward. I kiss your hand and take my leave. Farewell!' He backs himself courteously out; the piece seems concluded, everybody wonders, the girl (little Mlle. Luther) stands amazed; when she suddenly remembers the little bell. In the prettiest way possible she runs to the coffer on the table, takes out the little bell, rings it, and he comes rushing back and folds her to his heart. I never saw a prettier thing in my life. It made me laugh in that most delightful of ways, with the tears in my eyes; so that I can never forget it, and must go and see it again."

One of the closing chapters is devoted to personal characteristics.

I suppose so remarkable an author as Dickens hardly ever lived who carried so little of authorship into social intercourse. Potent as the sway of his writings was over him it expressed itself in other ways. Traces or triumphs of literary labors, displays of conversational or other personal predominance were no part of the influence he exerted over friends. To them he was only the pleasantest of companions with whom they forgot that he had ever written anything, and felt only the charm which a nature of such capacity for supreme enjoyment causes every one around it to enjoy. His talk was unaffected and natural, never bookish in the smallest degree. He was quite up to the average of well-read men, but as there was no ostentation of it in his writing, so neither was there in his conversation. This was so attractive because so keenly observant, and lighted up with so many touches of humorous fancy; but, with every possible thing to give relish to it, there were not many things to bring away.

Of course a book must stand or fall by its contents. Macaulay said very truly that the place of books in public estimation is fixed, not by what is written about them, but by what is written in them....Though Dickens bore outwardly so little of the impress of his writings, they formed the whole of that inner life which essentially constituted the man; and as in this respect he was actually, I have thought that his biography should endeavor to present him. The story of his books, therefore, at all stages of their progress, and of the hopes or designs connected with them, was my first care. With that view, and to give also to the memoir what was attainable of the value of autobiography, letters to myself, such as were never addressed to any other of his correspondents, and covering all the important incidents in the life to be retraced, were used with few exceptions exclusively; and though the exceptions are much more numerous in the present volume, this general place has guided me to the end....Speaking of the properties of letters contained in this volume, the writer says: "But they do not lessen the estimate of his genius. Admiration rises higher at the mental forces, who, putting so much of himself into his work for the public, had still so much overflowing for such private intercourse. The sunny health of nature in them is manifest; its largeness, spontaneity, and manliness; but they have also that which highest intellects appreciate best. 'I have read them,' Lord Russell wrote to me, 'with delight and pain. His heart, his imagination, his qualities of painting what is noble, and [illegible] than even his works convey to me. How I lament he was not spared to us longer. I shall have a fresh grief when he dies in your volumes.'"

Other personal incidents and habits, and especially some matters of opinion of grave importance, will help to make his character better known. Much questioning followed a brief former reference to his religious belief; but, inconsistent or illogical as the conduct described may be, there is nothing to correct or to modify in my statement of it; and to what otherwise appeared to be in doubt explicit answer will be afforded by a letter written upon the youngest of his children leaving home in September, 1868, to join his brother in Australia, than which none worthier appears in his story: "I write this note to-day because your going away is much upon my mind, and because I want you to have a few parting words from me to think of now and then at quiet times. I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and am very, very sorry in my heart to part with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be borne. It is my comfort and my sincere conviction that you are going to try the life for which you are best fitted. I think its freedom and wildness more suited to you than any experiment in a study or office would have been, and without that training you could have followed no other suitable occupation. What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose. I therefore exhort you to persevere in a thorough determination to do whatever you have to do as well as you can do it. I was not so old as you are now when I first had to win my food, and to do it out of this determination; and I have never slackened in it since. Never take a mean advantage of any one in any transaction, and never be hard upon people who are in your power. Try to do to others as you would have them do to you, and do not be discouraged if they fail sometime. It is much better for you that they should fail in obeying the greatest rule laid down by Our Savior than that you should. I put a New Testament among your books for the very same reasons and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was, or will be, known in the world; and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided. As your brothers have gone away, one by one, I have written to each such words as I am now writing to you, and have entreated them all to guide themselves by this book, putting aside the interpretations and inventions of man. You will remember that you have never at home been harassed about religious observances or mere formalities. I have always been anxious not to weary my children with such things before they are old enough to form opinions respecting then. You will, therefore, understand the better that I now most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion as it came from Christ Himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it. Only one thing more on this head. The more we are in earnest as to feeling it, the less we are disposed to hold forth about it. Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers, night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it. I hope you will always be able to say in after life that you had a kind father. You cannot show your affection for him so well, or make him so happy, as by doing your duty." They who most intimately knew Dickens will know best that every word there is written from his heart, and is radiant with the truth of his nature.

To the same effect, in the leading matter, he expressed himself twelve years before, and again the day before his death; replying in both cases to correspondents who had addressed him as a public writer. A clergyman, Rev. R. H. Davies, had been struck by the hymn in the Christmas tale of the Wreck of the Golden Mary, (*Household Words*, 1856,) "I beg to thank you," Dickens answered: (Christmas Eve, 1856,) "for your very acceptable letter—not the less gratifying to me because I am myself the writer you refer to....There cannot be many men, I believe, who have a more humble veneration for the New Testament, or a more profound conviction of its all sufficiency, than I have. If I am ever (as you tell me I am) mistaken on this subject, it is because I discountenance all obtrusive professions of and tradings in religion, as one of the main causes why real Christianity has been retarded in this world; and because my observation of life induce me to hold in unspeakable dread and horror those unseemly squabbles about the letter which drive the spirit out of hundreds of thousands."....A dislike of all display was rooted in him, and his objection to posthumous honors, illustrated by the instructions in his will, was very strikingly expressed two years before his death, when Mr. Thomas Fairbairn asked him to help to a proposed recognition of Rajah Brooke's services by a memorial in Westminster Abbey. "I am very strongly impelled, (24th June, 1868,) to comply with any request of yours; but these posthumous honors of committee subscriptions and Westminster Abbey are so profoundly unsatisfactory in my eyes that, plainly, I would rather have nothing to do with them in any case. My daughter and her aunt unite with me in kindest regards to Mrs. Fairbairn, and I hope you will believe in the possession of mine until I am quietly buried, without any memorial but such as I have set up in my life-time." Asked a year later to say something on the inauguration of Leigh Hunt's bust at his grave in Kensal-green, he told the committee that he had a very strong objection to speech-making beside graves. "I do not expect or wish my feelings in this wise to guide other men; still, it is so serious with me, and the idea of ever being the subject of such a ceremony myself is so repugnant to my soul that I must decline to officiate."

His aversion to every form of what is called patronage of literature was part of the same feeling. A few months earlier a Manchester gentleman wrote for his support to such a scheme. "I beg to be excused," was his reply, "from complying with the request you do me the honor to prefer, simply because I hold the opinion that there is a great deal too much patronage in England. The better the design, the less (as I think) should it seek such adventitious aid, and the more composedly should it rest on its own merits."

Less has been said in this work than might perhaps have been wished of the way in which his editorship of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* was discharged. It was distinguished above all by liberality; and a scrupulous consideration and delicacy, evinced by him to all his contributors was part of the esteem in which he held literature itself. It was said in a newspaper after his death, evidently by one of his contributors, that he always brought the best out of a man by encouragement and appreciation; that he liked his writers to feel unfettered; and that his last reply to a proposition for a series of articles had been: "Whatever you see your way to I will see mine to, and we know and understand each other well enough to make the most of these conditions." Yet the strong feeling of personal responsibility was always present in his conduct of both journals, and varied as the contents of number might be, and widely apart the writers, a certain individuality of his own was never absent. He took immense pains (as, indeed, was his habit about everything) with numbers in which he had written nothing; would often accept a paper from a young or unhandy contributor, because of some single notion in it which he thought it worth rewriting for; and in this way, or by helping generally to give strength and attractiveness to the work of others, he grudged no trouble. "I have had a story" he wrote (22d June, 1856,) "to hack and hew into some form for *Household Words*, this morning, which has taken me four hours of close attention. And I am perfectly addled by its want of continuity after all, and the dreadful spectacle I have made of the proofs—which look like an inky fishing-net."

By way of instance I subjoin an amusing insertion made by him in an otherwise indifferently written paper descriptive of the typical Englishman on the foreign stage, which gives in more comic detail experiences of his own: "In a pretty piece at the Gymnase, in Paris, where the Prime Minister of England unfortunately ruined himself by speculating in railway shares, a thorough-going English servant appeared under the thoroughgoing English name of *Tom Bob*—the honest fellow having been christened Tom, and born the lawful son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob. In an Italian adaptation of Dumas' preposterous play of "Kean," which we once saw at the great theatre of Genoa, the curtain rose upon that celebrated tragedian, drunk and fast asleep in a chair, attired in a blue blouse fastened round the waist with a broad belt and a most prodigious buckle, and wearing a dark red hat of the sugar-loaf shape, nearly three feet high. He bore in his hand a champagne-bottle, with the label *Rhum*, in large capital letters, carefully turned towards the audience, and two or three dozen of the same popular liquor, which we are nationally accustomed to drink neat as imported by the half-gallon, ornamented the floor of the apartment. Every frequenter of the Coal Hole Tavern in the Strand, on that occasion, wore a sword and a beard. Every English lady presented on the stage in Italy wears a green veil; and almost every such specimen of our fair country-women carries a bright red reticule, made in the form of a monstrous heart. We do not remember to have ever seen an Englishman on the Italian stage, or in the Italian circus, without a stomach like Daniel Lambert, an immense shirt-frill, and a bunch of watch-seals, each several times larger than his watch, though the watch itself was an impossible engine. And we have rarely beheld this mimic Englishman without seeing present, then and there, a score of real Englishmen sufficiently characteristic and unlike the rest of the audience, to whom he bore no shadow of resemblance." These views as to English people and society, of which Count D'Orsay used always to say—that an average Frenchman knew about as much as he knew of the inhabitants of the moon—may receive amusing addition from one of Dickens' letters during his last visit to France, which inclosed a cleverly-written Paris journal containing essays on English manners. In one of these the writer remarked that he had heard of the venality of English politicians, but could not have supposed it to be so shameless as it is, for, when he went to the House of Commons he heard them call out, "Places! Places! Give us places!" when the Minister entered....It will be remembered of him always that he desired to set right what was wrong, that he held no abuse to be unimprovable, that he left none of the evils named exactly as he found them, and that to influences drawn from his writings were due not a few of the salutary changes which marked the age in which he lived; but anger does not improve satire, and it gave latterly, from the causes named, too aggressive a form to what, after all, was but a very wholesome hatred of the cant that everything English is perfect, and that to call a thing un-English is to doom it to abhorred extinction....It was by something of the despot seldom separable from genius, joined to a truthfulness of nature belonging to the highest characters, that men, themselves of a rare faculty, were attracted to find in Dickens what Sir Arthur Helps has described "a man to confide in, and to look up to as a leader, in the midst of any great peril." Mr. Layard also held that opinion of him. He was at Gadshill during the Christmas before Dickens went for the last time to America, and witnessed one of those scenes, not infrequent there, in which the master of the house was pre-eminently at home. They took, generally, the form of cricket matches; but this was, to use the phrase of his friend Bobadil, more popular and diffused; and of course he rose with the occasion. "The more you want of the master, the more you'll find in him," said the gas-man employed about his readings. "Foot-races for the villagers," he wrote on Christmas, "come off on my field to-morrow. We have been all hard at work all day, building a course, making countless flags, and I don't know what else. Layard is Chief Commissioner of the domestic Police. The country Police predict an immense crowd." There were between 2,000 and 3,000 people; and somehow, by a magical kind of influence, said Layard, Dickens seemed to have bound every creature present, upon what honor the creature had, to keep order.

It is also very noticeable that what would have constituted the strength of Dickens if he had entered public life, the attractive, as well as the commanding, side of his nature, was that which kept him most within the circle of home pursuits and enjoyments. This "better part" of him had now long survived that sorrowful period of 1857–8, when, for reasons which I have not thought myself free to suppress, a vaguely disturbed feeling for the time took possession of him, and occurrences led to his adoption of other pursuits than those to which till then he had given himself exclusively. It was a sad interval in his life; but, though changes incident to the new occupation then taken up remained, and with them many adverse influences which brought his life prematurely to a close, it was, with any reference to that feeling, an interval only, and the dormant impression of the later years, as of the earlier, takes the marvelously domestic, home-loving shape in which all the strength of his genius is found. It will not do to draw round any part of such a man too hard a line, and the writer must not be charged with inconsistency who says that Dickens' childish sufferings, and the sense they burnt into him of the misery of loneliness and a craving for joys of home, though they led to what was weakest in him, led also to what was greatest. It was his defect as well as his merit, in maturer life, not to be able to live alone. When the fancies of his novels were upon him, and he was under their restless influence, though he often talked of shutting himself up in out-of-the-way solitary places, he never went anywhere unaccompanied by members of his family. His habits of daily life he carried with him wherever he went.

MR. BERGH'S LAST VICTORY.

The twenty-seven men arrested in the cock-pit, foot of East Eighty-sixth street, on the night of the 14th inst., at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were arraigned for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. The court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many sympathizers with the prisoners. The latter looked very anxious and uneasy, and appeared to dread the consequences of their indulgence in the brutal "sport" of cock-fighting. Justices Sherwood, Murray, and Otterbourg were on the bench. Mr. Henry Bergh was present, and watched the progress of the case with great interest. Alonzo Evans, Superintendent of the Society, Sergt. Hicks, and a number of witnesses were examined and cross-examined by counsel, and the trial, beginning at 10 A. M., lasted until 3:30 P. M. The examination brought out all the facts which have already appeared in THE TIMES. It will be remembered that Superintendent Evans, while riding in a street car, encountered several men carrying game cocks, and suspecting that they were en route for a "main," tracked them to the saloon foot of East Eighty-sixth street, supposed to be owned by Henry Baxter. Mr. Evans, applying to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, obtained the assistance of Sergt. Hicks and a posse of policemen, and a raid was made on the place. A man named Thomas P. Moss, stationed on guard outside, gave a signal of danger to those inside by pulling a bell. The lights were put out, and the cock-fighters hid themselves in the cellar of the house, which was at the same time secured by lock and bar. The officers succeeded in effecting an entrance to the premises by way of the cellar, and there encountered the men arrested.

Counsel for the prisoners, in his argument for the defense, yesterday, claimed that the society had transcended its authority in forcing an entrance into the saloon, and that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the prisoners had gone to the place to engage in cock-fighting. He left the court before the trial was concluded, but gave notice that he would move for a new trial if the prisoners were convicted. Mr. Gerry, who had made a strong argument for the prosecution, after the departure of prisoners' counsel, called the attention of the court to the fact that while for an ordinary misdemeanor the penalty was a fine of $250 or imprisonment for one year, the penalty under the particular statute applying to prize-fights, cock-fights, &c., was ten days or one year in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or a fine not exceeding $1,000. So far as the question of money was concerned, the society was indifferent, but if a man was fined only $50 for this offense, then $50 was the price of admission to a cock-pit, and they were virtually licensed. The court discharged Frank Mann, Francis McIntee, and Barton Beechum, and also decided that the evidence against Henry Baxter was insufficient to prove that he was the proprietor of the cock-pit. John Brown and Edward Latta were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month, and the remaining twenty-one prisoners were mulcted in a fine of $20 each, and were warned of harsher punishment if they appeared in court again on a similar charge. The captured cocks, which were produced in court, caused considerable merriment several times during the proceedings by their lusty crowing, as if in triumph over their punished tormenters.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police, during the past week, arrested 1,627 persons....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 553 deaths, 481 births, and 154 marriages, showing an increase of 13 deaths and 16 marriages, and a decrease of 34 births, as compared with the preceding week....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 25 fires for the week, involving a loss of $71,675; insurance, $238,199. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants, 2; children playing with matches, 2; chimney on kerosene lamp bursting, 1; foul chimneys, 7; from previous fire, 1; heat from stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 2; overheated stoves, 2; overheated flue, 1; overheated steam-pipes, 1; spontaneous combustion of oily waste, 2; sparks from chimney, 1; upsetting of a pot of tar, 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

THE FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your illustrious and venerable correspondent, Mr. Peter Cooper, in this morning's TIMES, while stating that "the Constitution requires the establishment of justice as the only means by which the general welfare can be promoted," says "the Government cannot now contract their paper money without violating the first duty enjoined by the Constitution." If this were true, it would be a conclusive reason why the national crime of compelling creditors to accept broken paper promises, (dubbed "legal tender,") in lieu of "money," was in itself "unconstitutional." To merely hint at one of the myriad ills coming from this pandora's box, let me ask, has our worthy friend reflected upon the number of widows and orphans who have been stinted almost to the point of starvation as they have seen their little fixed "money" incomes dwindle into insignificance by a rise in prices of such necessities as food and shelter, while the "debtor interest" of the country has inflated the "legal-tender" bubble nearly to bursting! Has he no thought of the thousands of youth who, during the past ten years, have been compelled to forego the advantages of education and social happiness because a despotic act of the Government (abolishing "money," and thereby raising prices,) has thwarted the beneficent intentions of deceased parents and benefactors?

Shall the tide never turn? Shall the "creditor interest" of the country always suffer? Shall the "debtor interest" always profit by wrong, merely because its arm is the stronger and longer to reach and control a pliant Congress and a crippled Supreme Court?

"Oh, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

PAUL SIOGVOLK.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

STREET CLEANING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much interested in and pleased with the fight you are making against the street-cleaning ring and hope the result may be a fair measure of honesty and well-cleaned streets, as well as punishment and disgrace to those who have neglected their duties if they have not also filched the City's money. To clean our streets as they should be, we must start right, and I submit that the cleaning of the streets of this great City should not be in the hands of any one company, or person, or done directly by any department of the City Government. So far, whoever has undertaken the work has failed to do it honestly or as it should be done, and the mere changing of men will not remedy the evils we so justly complain of. Whiting, Brown, or Charlick, it is all the same. They have got the money and we have had the dirt and stench. The fault is largely in the system. The amount of money paid to the contractors or department is so large as to have enabled them to defy and prevent punishment for violating the law and their contracts, and so it will be to the end unless the system is changed.

Now I propose that the City should be divided into a large number of districts, the cleaning of which should be let to the lowest bidder, and no one person or company to be interested in the cleaning of more than three districts. This would enable working owners of a few horses and carts to compete for the work and bid it down to a fair price. The supervision of the cleaning it would be best to give to the Police, though there might be a few special supervisors appointed to look after it in connection with them. A portion due for the first month's term of cleaning should be retained to be paid at end of contract in case no neglect was proven against them. At each Police station a book should be kept for the entry of complaints by private individuals as well as by members of the force. Something like the above with the letting of the contracts for but a year at a time would, it seems to me, give us better cleaned streets than we have ever had and is worth a trial. If any one has a better plan let us have it, but don't let us continue in the old way.

C. H. W.

PROTESTANT CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to express my thanks for the article in to-day's issue on "True and False Charity," as giving expression to the views of those whose indignation has been excited by the Pharisaical and malicious editorials that have recently graced or disgraced the columns of the *Herald*. That sheet is never allowed to enter my house, as being unfit for the unrestricted perusal of my sons and daughters. I see it occasionally at my place of business, and have recently been shocked by the articles it has published making bitter and abusive warfare upon some of our most valuable charitable institutions. I believe we have all yet to learn that there is anything in the character of the reported "fast young man" who, by the accident of birth, has fallen to the ownership and control of the *Herald*, that justifies him in falling foul of the characters of such life-long workers in the cause of benevolent and useful charity as Mr. C. L. Brace and Mr. Barnard, the administrative agents of the Children's Aid Society and the Five Points House of Industry, and of the eminent and respectable gentlemen whose names you give as Trustees and incorporators of those institutions. There is still less fitness in the character of the *Herald* newspaper for its assumption of the functions of dictator and critic of New-York's charities than in the character of the young man its owner. I have no personal acquaintance with either Mr. Brace or Mr. Barnard, but I believe their institutions are devoted to good objects, and are ably and honestly administered, and I have contributed to their support and shall continue to do so.

The fact seems to be that the *Herald*, in that Mephistophelian spirit which has always characterized its course, is laboring to excite sectarian animosities. No criticisms of Roman Catholic institutions ever appear in its columns. The hostility of the *Herald* and of the inspiration that directs its course on all matters pertaining to religion or religious instruction was manifested some years ago against this same Children's Aid Society, in opposing such State aid to that institution as it was quite willing to see extended to the Roman Catholic institutions.

When the organ of Roman Catholic power in New-York makes bitter and malicious warfare upon useful charitable institutions, simply because the controlling influences of those institutions are not exercised exclusively in the interests of the Church of Rome, but in the interests of charity, instruction, and good citizenship, without regard to creed or nationality, it is time for the expression contained in your article and for its indorsement by all good citizens.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

MOUNT SINAI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with you that "the announcement which comes by cable of the discovery of the true Mount Sinai must be received with caution," and I have little doubt that the speculations of Mr. Beke on the subject will be found to be on a par with most of those contained in a late work called *The Desert of the Exodus*. If there be a true historical Mount Sinai, of which I have no doubt, it can be found only by taking as a guide such data as seem to be really historical in the venerable traditions which tell of it; and the place to be sought for is not the most appropriate site for a legendary miracle, but a spot where miracles would be least necessary for subsistence. The requisites which have heretofore governed the search have been to find a peak with an area at its foot large enough to afford camping ground for over two millions of people, with a view of the mountain sufficiently near and unobstructed to enable that large audience to look, all on one time, on a miraculous manifestation shown upon the summit. When the traveler finds a spot where a daily shower of manna would still enable such a multitude to live there in idleness, he may also meet with the other requirements, but not before.

It is believed that the whole peninsula of Sinai now contains less than 10,000 souls, who can barely live on its natural resources. A people of more thrifty habits than those Bedouins might make its possible product available for twice, or even thrice, that number; and in the days of Moses it may have been rather less arid than it is now, but, as ancient descriptions show, it was then no more than a desert, where nothing short of miracle could have sustained a large population. As legend, however, has a strong tendency to exaggeration, and inspiration was probably reserved for higher things than muster rolls, I consider it perfectly orthodox to assume that tradition has vaingloriously added in the course of ages two successive ciphers to a sum which she had originally preserved with approximate correctness. In other words, I deem it compatible with the faith of a Christian to question Jewish record on minor points, and reduce the thousands of Israel in the Exodus from six hundred to six. Even that number, on being colonized in the Sinaitic region, would have to scatter over the whole of it in search of grass and water, as the Arabs do now, and each tribe and clan would take up its own separate range; but the confederacy would no doubt have a recognized station for its head-quarters, where the Prophet Chief, with his own tribe, would encamp, where the sacred tent of the whole people would be pitched, and where the tribal masses would occasionally assemble for religious, political, and military purposes. For that station, a spot of the largest possible resource would be chosen. The wisest man of the nation would not, as the book above cited intimates, select the spot because it was destitute of water in order to give occasion for a miracle, but I opine would do as any sagacious Sheik of that country would now. He would find a place where grass and water were comparatively abundant and the soil would admit of some cultivation—a place where the mustered tribes could on an emergency find subsistence for a few days, or even weeks, without depending on miraculous rations. It ought, moreover, to be a locality where the temperature would admit of such assemblies in Winter better than it would in the high, cold, and bare region about Jebel Moosa.

The only spot yet discovered in the peninsula of Sinai, the only one, I believe, that ever will be discovered, combining those requisites, is a valley called Wady Feiran. So superior is it to every other oasis that if Moses had a good knowledge of the peninsula, as he must have had through his Arab relations, and was free to choose, as he doubtless was after the rout of Amalek, he could not have selected any other for his central camp. When that is found we have only to go to the nearest conspicuous mountain for the Mount of God, called indifferently Horeb or Sinai, and we recognize it in Mount Serbal, with its five spirey peaks, the grandest, though not the highest, of the whole range.

Wady Feiran is not so commodious a camping-ground as one of our Generals would like to select; but Arabs, ancient and modern, have always looked more to the contiguity of grass and water than to smoothness; and that valley would accommodate at least as large a number as was ever likely to assemble there temporarily during the Mosaic period. It is true that from such an assemblage a view of the sublime peaks of Serbal would there be shut out by intervening hills; but as the distance from the valley to the foot of the mountain is but six miles, a larger crowd could afford to make a longer pilgrimage under a less exciting motive than that of seeing a miracle.

Mr. Beke, in identifying his new true Sinai, cites the existence there of Sinaitic inscriptions, and the remains of animals which have been sacrificed. Of the former, Serbal can boast more than any place in Arabia which has yet been fully described; and as for beef and mutton bones, they are often found in places which never had any kind of consecration.

As the most devout among the learned now admit that sacred tradition has its myths, and sacred poetry its embellishments, some freedom may be allowed in receiving as literal every grand prodigy and minor detail in that record which I shall ever venerate, and until such freedom is exercised researches into Biblical history and topography will go on stumbling as they have done heretofore.

TEXANUS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

GOLD VERSUS PAPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it were only possible to convince our good people, once for all, that gold is the true standard of value used by all civilized nations, and that a bank bill is a promissory note based on gold, and has only a value when it can be redeemed on demand in coin, the financial battle would be half won. Banks and bankers issue no bills payable on demand based on a horse or an ox, although a large class of usually well-informed people see no reason why it should not be so. The exclusive use of paper money for many years past has infatuated a large portion of the community with a belief that gold is a vain, idle fancy, well enough for old fogies, but altogether behind the age, and that a bank note is the very best kind of money, if one has only plenty of it. People overlook, however, the fact that in buying a hundred dollars' worth of goods the same can be paid for with ninety dollars in gold.

This is an unfortunate state of things, because it leads so many to join the inflationists. We are in the presence of a subtle and dangerous foe, although he is made of old rags. Our enemy is the more formidable, because, like the locusts of Egypt, he destroys our very prosperity as a nation. The people could not have a more relentless adversary than the irredeemable and worthless paper currency based on empty promises or on paper.

To explain more forcibly my assertion, I will give an illustration. When I hold a Bank of England note close to my ear, I distinctly hear a clear, melodious ring; but when a lawful or unlawful currency note comes near my auricular organ, the noise becomes positively deafening, as if somebody hammered away on an old cracked brass kettle. So much for the quality of our paper money, which for years has been the highway robber of the nation. It is time that we should grasp him by the throat and throttle him without mercy, unless we are willing to be completely overpowered by our antagonist. Our good friend, John Bull, is, to be sure, one of those old fogies who believes still in the hard cash system. We have become rather Frenchy of late, and join in the refrain, "*L'or est une chimère.*"

Many of our financial ills arise from the conflicting values of our dual currencies. It must strike every reflecting mind with astonishment, that legal tenders—a simple due bill on which the borrower has adroitly omitted to mention when and in what the promise is to be redeemed—should be so tenaciously clung to, when the national bank currency, secured by regular and definite promissory notes, payable in coin and given by the very same borrower, should go hobbling about the country on their unlawful mission. It cannot be said that this is merely due to the fact that United States notes were made a legal tender, for the Government receives and disburses this unlawful money exactly as it does its own notes:

"Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

To compel the national banks to redeem—to exchange would be more appropriate—their bills in legal tenders is, therefore, rather a ludicrous process, to say the least. There is no longer any necessity whatever for the existence of United States notes; besides, our dual currencies are in daily strife one with each other, and it would be a most welcome improvement if we could have one uniform currency only. The unlawful money can be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, duties on imports excepted, and the entire issue of the United States notes should gradually be withdrawn from circulation, and this at the earliest moment. It is high time for the Government to take up its due-bills in an honest manner. A long loan, payable in legal tenders, can be most advantageously issued, and will settle this point altogether.

Congress, in moments of evident despair and depression, has enacted many a strange bill. By an act passed in 1869, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes," and the Funding act of 1870 expressly states: "But nothing in this act, or any other law now in force, shall be so construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States."

No one would be unreasonable enough to ask Congress to perform miracles, such as to turn paper into gold, but the foregoing acts might be repealed. The withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, as I have said before, should by all means be a gradual one, and with a view of avoiding unnecessary stringency in the money market. National bank currency may be issued to the same amount, in lieu of the legal tenders withdrawn and canceled, provided that the total issue of the National bank currency shall at no time exceed the present mixed circulation.

So long as we can not redeem the National bank currency in coin the vexatious redemption question is also at once removed. I would respectfully call the special attention of Congress for immediate action upon the following important suggestions, calculated in my opinion not only to improve the present currency, but to limit to a great extent the paper money circulation; to provide greater security for depositors, and to afford to the legitimate trade ampler means and facilities. Under the present unrestricted loan and discount regulations our banks furnish to a great extent the means for gambling purposes in Wall street—all this of course for a handsome consideration, while discounts on mercantile bills are often difficult to be obtained:

First—National banks to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury every six months from and after July 1, 1874, six per cent. in gold coin until the amount reaches twenty-four per cent. of their circulation, said coin to be held as a reserve for the redemption of their notes. Banks can, of course, withdraw a like amount of United States bonds now held by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Second—In lieu of all taxes now paid by the national banks on their circulation, capital, and deposits, a uniform tax of three per cent. should be imposed on their circulation only.

Third—To secure more thoroughly the funds of the depositors, national banks must be prohibited from making loans on State bonds, railroad mortgages, railroad and all other kinds of shares and securities, paying no dividends or in default of their interest.

Fourth—National banks to hold at all times a reserve in currency of no less than twenty-five per cent. on their deposits.

During the late panic much stress was laid by a number of our bank presidents, ascribing a great share of the disaster to the injudicious policy on the part of the banks for paying interest on deposits. Even to-day they raise a clamor that such a practice is of incalculable injury to their institutions, (why not frankly say pockets?) If these gentlemen will carefully examine the list of securities upon which they loaned so liberally their depositors' funds, they will soon see "where the shoe pinches." The very best reason why banks should pay interest on deposits, is the fact that every idle dollar will be sure to find its way to the banks, adding so much to their available capital; besides, if our banks will not pay interest, private bankers will be too glad to do so.

It seems to me that by proper measures a sudden run on the banks can greatly be lessened.

Let depositors have the privilege of opening a "cash account" subject to checks, and a "loan account," the latter bearing interest, and subject only to checks after thirty days' notice. Why not try it?

Comparing our present national banking system with that of other countries, and taking into consideration the difficulties under which we have had to labor during our great civil strife, and even now, it may safely be considered a most satisfactory one in most respects. Monopolies are obnoxious to our political institutions, and inasmuch as we are a progressive people we are always ready to make improvements in every department of our economical institutions.

Surely no one could be found willing to wish again for the days of shinplasters, broken banks, and counterfeits innumerable.

ARISTIDES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

A LEGAL IMBROGLIO.

A NEW PHASE OF THE BRITTON CASE—AN ABORTIVE GRAND JURY SESSION.

Kings County is without a District Attorney. Mr. Britton's removal, which took place from the time the Governor's decision was placed on file in Albany, has made the office of District Attorney vacant, and as Mr. Thos. H. Rodman, Mr. Britton's successor, has not yet received any official information of his appointment, he is, of course, unable to take the necessary oath of office. This unfortunate state of affairs is likely to cost the county heavily. It will be remembered that the session of Oyer and Terminer was continued from week to week in order to legalize the action of the Grand Jury who have been so long in session. Meanwhile, the Governor's removal of the District Attorney and the non-qualification of his successor has rendered nugatory and invalid some of their most important and earnest labors. A mass of testimony had been taken and indictments found against the Commissioners of Charities, but there being no District Attorney to indorse the indictments, which would have been completed this morning, the whole field will have to be gone over again unless the prosecution of the alleged swindlers is abandoned.

On the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Ex-District Attorney Britton said that the Governor having thought proper to remove the District Attorney of Kings County from office, and the removal having gone into effect and no successor having qualified, he appeared, with the permission of the court, merely as an *amicus curiæ* to explain the position in which the members of the Grand Jury were placed. The Grand Jury expected to be discharged this morning, and they had a right to expect it. They had been in session seven weeks, and had proved themselves faithful, efficient, and patient. They had succeeded in disposing of nearly all the business brought before them, but some matters of great importance had been brought to their notice which would have been disposed of this morning were it not that what by the law was required to be completed by the District Attorney alone remained to be done to give effect to their action, and that office was now vacant. There were matters in which the testimony had been mostly all taken, and which only required the proper indorsements by the District Attorney to complete their action. He would therefore leave it for the court to say what direction it would give. He had performed his duty when he had stated these facts.

Justice Tappen—This is a rather singular and peculiar position to be placed in. Is there not a Grand Jury in the Court of Sessions?

Mr. Britton—There is, and they have been waiting the discharge of this Grand Jury before getting to work. There will also be another Grand Jury in this court in March.

A member of the Grand Jury rose and said that they preferred not to be discharged until their labors were completed. If they were it would render an immense amount of labor useless. "All we lack," remarked the Grand Juror, "is a District Attorney."

Judge Tappen—You have now been in session quite a long time, and are virtually on the heels of another Grand Jury. The District Attorney, having been arraigned by the county, it has been, of course, difficult for him to give the necessary attention to matters before you. Now that his office is vacant, it would be trespassing on the usual custom or practice to keep you together any longer. As you have no business or papers to present, I shall order that you be discharged.

The session of Oyer and Terminer was then adjourned *sine die*.

A member of the Grand Jury informed a reporter that a number of indictments had been found against the Commissioners of Charities. A new Grand Jury, when impaneled, cannot of course assume all the findings of the jury just discharged to be right, but will have to go all over the same ground, and find true bills, or throw them out on what evidence they may be able to procure. Mr. Rodman was at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning for about an hour, and received the congratulations of a good many of his friends. Mr. Britton was also there, and was among those who congratulated Mr. Rodman. The latter gentleman, although having no experience as a criminal lawyer, will, it is thought, make a very good prosecuting officer. Mr. Britton, since his removal, has been the recipient of a good deal of sympathy from his professional brethren, and most of the lawyers who have been interviewed concerning his removal are of opinion that the case against him was not a strong one.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

A CHILD KILLED BY RUM-DRINKING.

Coroner Whitehill had his attention called on Wednesday to the case of a boy aged fourteen years, who died at No. 171 Butler street suddenly from some unknown cause. The Coroner, on investigating the matter, found that the boy had died from excessive use of intoxicating liquor. A post-mortem examination was determined on, but when it was sought to have the body removed to the Morgue for that purpose the mother and friends of the deceased attempted to mob the officers. Yesterday Drs. Shepherd and Raymond were called upon to hold a post-mortem examination. They found the most striking evidence of death having been caused by the continual and excessive drinking of the vilest rum. The organs of the body were absolutely eaten away by the horrible compound. The liver had the appearance of a case in which liquor had been drank without intermission for fifty years. The kidneys were enlarged and fatted by the liquor, and the mucous membranes of the stomach were covered with red blotches produced by alcohol. The mother stated that her son had arrived at that stage when he could do nothing but drink. All food he rejected when offered him, which was not often, according to the statement of the neighbors, who describe the evil habits of the woman. The physicians announce it as their opinion that death was due directly to the excessive drinking of rum. When the body was first discovered it was lying on a bed in a miserable cellar. Near the bed sat the boy's mother, in a state of drunken stupefaction. When asked how the child died she muttered something about finding him dead in bed, but afterward said something about deceased being beaten by another boy. The Coroner has ordered her arrest.

ILLNESS OF POLICE COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Mr. Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police, is lying dangerously ill at the Metropolitan Hotel, suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the heart. He was in his office at Police Head-quarters on Wednesday morning, when he was taken sick and was compelled to leave his office, and has been confined to his bed ever since. Dr. Andrews is in attendance on Mr. Smith, and his condition became so alarming that his wife, who was out of the city, was telegraphed for, and she arrived in town last evening. None but the physician and his immediate attendants are allowed to see him. During his illness a crowd of anxious friends have besieged the hotel, but none of them have been allowed to enter his room. Last evening Dr. Andrews reported that the patient was a trifle better, but the dangerous symptoms had not disappeared.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week the lodgers at the various Police stations in this City were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Feb. 14	757	179	936
Sunday, Feb. 15	844	199	1,043
Monday, Feb. 16	833	237	1,070
Tuesday, Feb. 17	855	243	1,098
Wednesday, Feb. 18	863	225	1,088
Thursday, Feb. 19	830	236	1,066
Friday, Feb. 20	840	225	1,065
Total	5,822	1,544	7,366

The total number lodged at the station-houses during the preceding week was 6,872, showing an increase last week of 494.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

Voluntary petitions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court during the week by Frederick G. Schlesinger, Oscar L. Schlesinger, and George Macnamara. Adjudications were made in the involuntary cases of David L. Atkins, John L. Smith, Chas. H. Newman, William L. Robinson, survivor, &c., Henry E. Billings, James S. Dale, and John H. Deyo. Thomas Ferrier received his discharge.... Some two weeks ago a petition was filed by the German-American Bank, for adjudication of bankruptcy against the firm of Edward Haight & Co., which became involved in the Wall street panic in September last. The proceedings were adjourned to yesterday, when a discontinuance was ordered, the claim, which amounted to $47,000, having been settled.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The Hardin will case was continued yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The only witness examined was Mr. Trobridge, the President of the bank in which the testator's accounts were kept. He [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill confirming and ratifying an agreement made by Felix R. Brunot with the Eastern Band of the Shoshone Indians, for the purchase by the United States of one-third of the Shoshone reservation for $25,000, payable in cattle at the rate of $5,000 a year. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MR. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, moved to adjourn over from to-day until Tuesday next, on the ground that Monday was to be generally observed as the birthday of George Washington. Agreed to—yeas 115, nays 88.

THE CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend its line through Washington, the question being on Mr. Negley's motion to lay the bill on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 100, nays 120.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and stated several objections to the bill: First, it required the building of a bridge below the navy-yard; second the road would run by the Observatory, and the jarring of the trains might give a parallax to Jupiter such as no astronomer had ever dreamed of; third, the road would pass by the Washington Monument and by the White House, and for aught he knew a depot might be built in front of the Treasury Department. He could not see the necessity of giving such privileges to a railroad for the transportation of coal.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, remarked that it would give the railroad company the entire control of the river front of Washington.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, stated his objections to the bill, which he had never heard of till yesterday. It would cause the ultimate removal of the navy-yard, and destroy its influence as long as it remained. It would also compel the removal of the Observatory, shut off the river front, and ruin the commerce of the city.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, Chairman of the District Committee, from which the bill was reported, replied to the objections against it. The bill was carefully guarded, and so far as the Naval Observatory was concerned, the Secretary of the Navy was to be the judge in that respect. The road could not pass there without his consent.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, gave the Secretary of the Navy as authority for the statement that the building of the bridge, provided for in the bill, across the Anacostia, would destroy the navy-yard. He favored the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The proposition to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole was further advocated by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; Mr. Frye, of Maine; E. H. Roberts, of New-York, and Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania; and the bill was so referred. After a conflict of opinion as to whether the House should take up the bill for the distribution of public documents, or should proceed with the business on the private calendar the latter proposition prevailed by 88 to 63, and the House, at 2 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Orth, of Indiana, in the chair.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of E. G. Goulet and others, asking Congress for "acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion" in the Constitution of the United States, having considered the matter referred to them, have reported as follows:

That, upon examination even of the meagre debates of the fathers of the Republic in the convention which framed the Constitution, they find that the subject of this measure was most fully and carefully considered, and they, in that convention, decided, after the grave deliberation to which the subject was entitled, that, as this country, the foundation of whose Government they were then laying, was to be the home of the oppressed of all nations of the earth, whether Christian or pagan, and in full realization of the danger which the union between Church and State had imposed upon so many nations of the Old World, with great unanimity, that it was inexpedient to put anything into the Constitution or form of government which might be construed to be a reference to any religious creed or doctrine; and they further find that this decision was accepted by our Christian fathers with such great unanimity that in the amendments which were afterward proposed, in order to make the Constitution more acceptable to the nation, none has ever been proposed to the States by which this wise determination of the fathers has been attempted to be changed. Wherefore, your committee report that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of the above memorial, and ask that they be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that this report, together with the petition, be laid upon the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were reported from the Committee of the Whole and passed by the House, as follows:

For the relief of William H. Pilkinton, Henry Savage, (acting Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala,) James De Long, Henry S. Willis, (for removing obstructions from the Savannah River,) John J. Watson, Edward Savage, of Minnesota; Ephraim P. Showalter, Lucius A. Roantree, James Ling, Wm. E. Childs, Capt. A. B. Dyer, John N Newman, (Ninth Tennessee Cavalry,) J. L. Mann, (late Army Chaplain,) Rice M. Brown, (a soldier of the Mexican war,) Wm. N. Williams, (late Lieutenant Indiana Volunteers,) and Samuel E. Rankin. Also, to authorize the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors met yesterday, President Truslow in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Hennessey, the assessor recently appointed by Mayor Hunter, arose and offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by a speech in which he charged that the affairs of the office were most loosely conducted, the clerks and assessors doing just as they pleased—in fact, "following there own sweet wills" without regard to the public business.

Resolved, That for the efficient discharge of the duties required of this board, the following rules and regulations be adopted:

Rule 1. That it shall be the duty of each assessor to be in attendance in the office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., (having an hour's intermission between,) when not engaged on out-door work, except from June 1 to July 1, when each shall be in attendance during the hours advertised for examination and correction of assessments, sickness or other sufficient cause excepted.

Rule 2. That the work of the office shall be distributed, or that such assessor shall do a pro rata share of the work, as near as may be.

Rule 3. That after the assessments are laid, no change in valuation shall be made in the blotters, without consultation with the committee who assessed the ward in which the same is claimed, except in cases of apportionment.

Rule 4. That the board shall be divided into committees of two each, for the purpose of making out-door valuations; the city to be divided in a like number of equal territorial districts as near as may be, without dividing any ward, one of which districts shall be assessed by each committee.

Rule 5. That the office be kept open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., during which hours the clerks shall be in attendance, with the exception of an hour's intermission, unless otherwise directed.

Rule 6. That stated meetings of the board be held at 10 A. M. every Saturday, at which time it shall be the duty of each member to attend.

Resolved, That the opinion of the Corporation Counsel be requested as to the relative duties of the President of this board and the other members thereof, defining whether said President is by law an assessor, vested with the same authority and charged with the same duties in making assessments and laying taxes as the assessors, or whether his powers are supervisory only, to be exercised on such specific or ordinary routine affairs as are deemed proper in council, or of his own choice.

Assessor McDiarmid made a speech, in which he expressed the opinion that Mr. Hennessy had been making too much noise in the board since his appointment. Several other gentlemen took part in the discussion, after which the consideration of the rules was, on motion, laid over for one week. The resolution relating to the President's powers was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MOORE-PINCKNEY CONTEST.

The hearing of the Moore-Pinckney contested seat case, adjourned over from Saturday last, was resumed yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at the Metropolitan Hotel. About fifty witnesses were sworn, all voters in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. No inspectors or poll clerks were sworn. The Chairman of the committee stated that, according to the tally kept by the stenographer of the votes deposited in the Nineteenth Election District, as sworn to by the witnesses examined, two votes more than the number accredited officially to Mr. Pinckney had been discovered. Counsel for the contestant informed the committee that he expected to show that at least twenty more votes would be found to have been deposited for Pinckney in that district alone which were not so returned. He further said that certain facts of import bearing on the case would be developed shortly in the testimony, from which the committee might be able to come to a definite conclusion as to the merits of the contest. About forty of the persons subpœnaed failed to respond. The committee will take action to cause them to appear in case they do not answer to their names to-morrow at 3 P. M., to which time the investigation was adjourned.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD TROUBLE.

The United States Deputy Marshals who were sent to Middletown to protect the property of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad, returned yesterday and reported everything quiet along the line. The laborers, who find themselves unable to make any use of the "scrip" they received in payment for their services, are so dissatisfied that an outbreak on their part may occur at any time.

THE ROLLWAGON WILL CASE.

Mrs. Barbara Shepherd was cross-examined yesterday at great length in the Rollwagon will case. She testified that the father of the man whose testamentary competency is the subject of investigation died of paralysis in his seventy-second year. She knew the deceased to be in the habit of carrying spectacles, but never saw him use them. She repeated her direct testimony as to his physical condition before his death. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

It will doubtless have been noticed that the *Herald's* attacks on the charitable institutions of the City are confined exclusively to the *Protestant* charities—those institutions which are under Roman Catholic management are left alone. This is carrying bigotry pretty far; and that the *Herald* should become the advocate of *any* religious sect, affords a curious contrast to its course for many years, when it was the avowed enemy of all religion. From atheism to superstition is a leap often taken nowadays. The *Herald*, however, keeps up one of its old features, which is the habit of running amuck at anybody who presumes to offend it. During the whole week it has been blackguarding Mr. C. L. BRACE, a gentleman known favorably to all respectable men in the City, and Mr. BARNARD, of the Five Points Mission, for daring to question the wisdom of opening soup-kitchens all over the City. It is generally thought that this is a free country, and that every man has a right to express his opinion—but that appears to be a mistake where the proprietor of the *Herald* is concerned. Say a word about his soup, and the soup turns into very dirty water, which he flings in your face. There is an old saying that a cat may look at a king, but it appears that a BRACE must *not* look at a BENNETT. And pray why not? Is not one quite as good a citizen—quite as respectable a man—as the other? We rather think so.

Yesterday another bowl of the "Bennett soup" was ladled out to Messrs. BRACE and BARNARD. It has already been insinuated, as stated in the *Herald* this week, that these gentlemen are thieves, criminals, rogues, hypocrites, and monsters of iniquity. Yesterday they were called charity quacks, Cagliostros, men who take money for the poor and pocket it, &c., &c. Mr. BRACE has probably worked harder to help the poor children of this City than any man alive, and his good deeds must be known to thousands of our citizens. Yet, simply because he is opposed to the establishment of soup-kitchens—he never having even mentioned Mr. BENNETT's name—he is assailed day after day with all the foul names to which the *Herald* people can lay their tongues. This is, as we have said, an old dodge of the *Herald*, and we fancy Mr. BRACE and Mr. BARNARD can stand it. At any rate, the Children's Aid Society has been in the receipt of about $500 a day since the *Herald's* slanders, so that Bennett soup seems to agree very well with this most excellent charity.

The official report of the doctors on the autopsy of the Siamese Twins appeared exclusively in our columns on Friday. It is a valuable paper, and will be reprinted in our weekly edition of Wednesday next. We mention this because we were unable to supply the demands for Friday's paper which were received yesterday. By the by, the *Herald* stole yesterday a portion of the report for which we paid a round sum of money—a trick *not* quite characteristic of its management in former times. Better leave off abusing Mr. BRACE, and look after the news.

The proceedings before the Street-cleaning Commission are of so much interest to our citizens that we shall continue to publish a full report of them. It appears that because we happened to originate the present investigation, the other papers in the City will not even report the evidence—thus carrying out the short-sighted policy which they adopted while we were attacking the Tammany Ring. The *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *World* gave only a few lines of "summary" to Friday's proceedings. We published a verbatim report of several columns. Since the subject has been left in our hands, we may now announce that reports of these very interesting and important proceedings will henceforth be found *exclusively* in THE TIMES. Certainly there is no subject at present before the public which comes so much home to the health and comfort of the people of New-York City. We by no means begrudge the space we devote to it.

In the annual report of the State assessors there are many statements which are both valuable and just, while there are some that appear to go to be neither. Among the latter is the following: "We are constrained to the belief that the City and County of New-York is assessed at no greater ratio on its full value than the average of the State outside of the City." Evidence enough can be drawn from the report of the assessors themselves to show that this belief is not in accordance with the facts, and in the report of Mr. WELLS and his associates, made a few years ago, there is a long array of conclusive arguments against the justice of any such conclusion. The simple fact that the real and personal estate of this City is assessed for State taxation at pretty nearly the same amount as the property of all the rest of the State put together, carries with it the conviction that there is glaring injustice somewhere. Make what allowances we may, for the concentration of wealth, it is simply impossible to believe that in the 14,000 acres of Manhattan Island, is to be found real estate approximating in value to that spread over the remaining 32,000,000 acres of New-York State.

The assessors concede in general terms the existence of gross inequalities of valuation. The valuation of the small proportion of personal property which is assessed ranges from 100 to 20 per cent., and at least 85 per cent. of it escapes taxation altogether. The valuation of real estate is equally capricious, ranging from 75 per cent. to 15 per cent. of its value on a fair sale. The assessors found that in every part of the State the least productive property and that of the lowest real value is assessed at the highest ratio. Small houses and lots are usually assessed at about 60 per cent. of their actual value, while the dwellings of wealthy people are assessed sometimes as low as 20 per cent. The assessments on banks, railroads, and insurance companies are of the most capricious and unsatisfactory character, while as a commentary on the opposition to the repeal of taxes on mortgages the following statement of the assessors is very suggestive: "From our examinations we are satisfied that not over 5 per cent. of the value of mortgages is assessed."

Our Centennial Commissioners ought to get some excerpts or fac similes made from certain old volumes of official records in the library of the London Post Office. A contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been poring among these rusty tomes and lighted on one entitled "America, 1774 to 1783." It contains the letters of the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. ANTHONY TODD, to the Deputy Postmasters and others of North America and the West Indies. The period embraces the whole course of the War of Independence, and among the first letters in the volume is the following addressed to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, then "Deputy General for the Northern District of America:"

JANUARY 31, 1774.

SIR: I have received the commands of his Majesty's Postmaster General to signify to you that they find it necessary to dismiss you from being any longer their Deputy for America. You will therefore cause your accounts to be made up as soon as you can conveniently.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
ANTH. TODD, Secretary.

DR. FRANKLIN.

A Lord and a Commoner constituted the official entity known as "Her Majesty's Postmaster General;" hence, we presume, the plural pronoun. It needed two "loyal" gentlemen to fill Dr. FRANKLIN'S position as Deputy General, and even they were scolded in the same year of grace—1774—because "even in these times, but one newspaper was sent hither to either the Postmaster General or myself." A year later the business in the New-York office is said to have become "much less than in many inconsiderable towns in England," and so the epistolary narrative proceeds in a way calculated to give a very interesting insight into the stirring events of 100 years ago.

CONTROLLER GREEN.

We have inquired into some of the charges against Controller GREEN, and this is what we have been able to make out of them.

The expenses of his department are higher now than formerly.—This is not true, although the figures which we published the other day on the authority of the Department of Public Works, seemed to prove that it is. The actual expenses of the Finance Department for the years 1871 and 1873, for which warrants were drawn on the Chamberlain, are as follows:

For the year 1871	$520,390 95
For the year 1873	459,594 48
Decrease in 1873 over 1871	$60,796 47

For salaries of the department, the amount expended in 1871 was $361,496 20. In 1873 the amount expended for salaries was $290,027 21, showing a saving in this item of $71,468 99. The Bureau for the Collection of Assessments was in 1871 a feed office in the Department of Public Works. By the charter of 1873 it was converted into a salaried office in the Department of Finance. As eight months' expenses of that bureau, amounting to about $15,000, figure in the above exhibit for 1873, the department ought to be credited with an actual saving, as compared with CONNOLLY'S administration, of over $36,000, or about thirty per cent.

Then, the current business of the Finance Department has been increased at least fourfold by the provisions of the new charter. With the single exception of the Police, all salaries, claims, and wages are now paid by the Finance Department, and all other pecuniary claims against the City and County are there adjusted. Formerly, every department, with one exception, had a separate Treasurer, and there was no revision or audit of claims by the Finance Department. In 1871 there were 9,975 warrants drawn; in 1873 there were 49,779, showing, as far as any conclusion can be drawn from this class of work, that the amount of business has increased fivefold. Add to this the fact that the enormous arrears of old claims have involved an amount of laborious and detailed examination which was as foreign to CONNOLLY'S administration as is the unearthing of evidence to convict swindlers in the past, or the ceaseless vigilance to defeat them in the present, which have been no slight part of the labors of the department under Mr. GREEN, it thus appears that in the Finance Department not only is the work done infinitely better than in 1871, but four times as much of it is done, and that at an expense thirty per cent. below its former rate.

The taxes are higher than they were under Tammany.—This is by no means true. In 1871 the nominal rate was indeed two per cent., but the rate necessary to cover the current expenditures of the year was 3½ per cent. To facilitate their plans for plunder, the Ring thieves contrived the two per cent. tax levy. As the fruit of that device, the City left about $12,000,000 of just debts unpaid in 1871, which it has to pay, principal and interest, now. The explanation amounts to saying that we cannot eat our cake and have it, but it has suited the defenders and allies of Ring rule to throw a great deal of mystery round a very simple fact. As a consequence of Tammany tactics in the State Treasury, the County of New-York must pay this year $1,000,000 more of State tax than it did in 1871; as the result of the additions made by Tammany to the City and County debt, we have to provide $3,000,000 more for the payment of interest than in 1871; we shall pay off from taxation this year $2,000,000 of long bonds, which is a charge unknown in 1871; we shall have to raise $1,500,000 as the City's share of the Fourth Avenue improvement, a scheme fortunately not projected in 1871; street-cleaning costs $500,000 more than in 1871, and the Police Department consumes another half million for additional patrolmen, &c., while for new buildings and other departmental works we pay at least $500,000 this year out of taxation, which in 1871 would have gone to swell the permanent debt. Here we have accounted for $9,000,000 of new expenditure, due either to the growing necessities of the City or to the legacy of unliquidated debt left by Tammany. This amounts to one-fourth of the entire tax levy, and but for the existence of these charges the rate of taxation for the year instead of 3.40 would be but slightly over 2½ per cent. In other words, the same items of current expenditure which in 1871 called for a rate of 3½ per cent. would be met in 1874 by a rate of 2½ per cent.

Mr. Green has too many lawsuits on hand.—He has; a good deal too many for our taste. But who is to blame for this? First, the Legislature, which, though appealed to, year after year to pass some act under which the mass of indebtedness incurred previous to 1871 could be regularly disposed of, has, year after year, failed to comply with the request. The newspaper proprietors are the only class of municipal creditors whose bills, previous to 1871, have been paid off under a statute provided for the purpose. Second, the culpably loose system of keeping books and accounts, and the swindling methods of entering into contracts practiced during Ring rule, must bear a large share of blame for the necessity of testing old claims by the ordeal of the courts. In regard to debts of this class, about whose nature and origin he can find no evidence either way in the departmental records, but about most of which there is a strong suspicion of fraud, the Controller may properly enough act as the executor of a private estate would under similar circumstances.

THE STREET-CLEANING INVESTIGATION.

Whatever may be the conclusion of the investigation of the Street-cleaning Bureau, the Assembly Committee on Cities has already earned the public gratitude for the manner in which the inquiry has been conducted. Investigations of this kind have generally been farces, but in this case, owing to the intelligent zeal and resolute honesty of the Chairman, Mr. EASTMAN, aided by the professional skill of Gen. BARLOW in the examination of witnesses, the inquiry has even at this early stage served the purposes for which it was instituted. The Street-cleaning Bureau has been condemned out of its own mouth. Every charge of extravagance and inefficiency which has been made against it has been admitted under oath by OLIVER CHARLICK and Inspector THORNE. It has now been established by the sworn testimony of these officials that the streets are not cleaned, and it only remains for the committee to ascertain what becomes of the $1,000,000 per annum which the people pay for cleaning them. They have had such remarkable success up to this point that we do not doubt they will be able to solve a problem which has so long vexed our citizens.

We hope that none of our readers will fail to read the testimony taken by the committee yesterday, which we publish this morning. They will find it not only instructive, but entertaining. Happily for the public interests, Mr. EASTMAN was familiar with the condition of many of our streets, and by his adroit questioning forced Inspector THORNE to make many damaging admissions. This official, for example, confessed that none of the streets have been swept since the first fall of snow, and his attention being especially directed to West Broadway, he stated that this leading thoroughfare had not been swept this Winter. The Chairman referred the witness to Twenty-fourth street, and asked him to state if he considered that street, with its filth and rubbish plainly to be seen from the committee-room, was in a proper condition for one of the important residence streets of the City? The Chairman also stated that from personal inspection he had found nearly every street in the popular residence portion of the City in an equally filthy condition, and that in the lower part of the City they were even worse. Inspector THORNE, in reply, admitted the filthy condition of the streets named; stated that Twenty-fourth street had not been cleaned in several weeks, and many streets east and west of Fifth avenue had not been cleaned this Winter; that none of the streets, in his judgment, were in as cleanly a condition as they should be. Nothing more damaging than these statements has ever been charged against the bureau. But the committee, under the lead of the indefatigable Mr. EASTMAN, drew from Inspector THORNE the important admission that the existing bureau, with its present management and facilities, can never do any better. Therefore, if the bureau is continued we must submit, as best we may, to admitted evils. Manifestly, the committee here reached a point where they might properly terminate the inquiry so far as the Street-cleaning Bureau is concerned, and direct their attention to finding a substitute for it. THORNE said that under the present system he could not clean the streets for $1,000,000, but give him the job as a private contract, and he would undertake to do the work satisfactorily for that sum. We have never said anything more severe than this of the Police Commissioners. Nor has anything we have stated concerning the disposal of the street refuse been so damaging to the Commissioners as the confessions of CHARLICK and THORNE in regard to the agreements with JONES & MCQUADE, CHARLICK, and other parties. It is true CHARLICK pretended to be profoundly ignorant of matters concerning which he might be supposed to be well informed. He was apparently not even sure of his own identity, and evidently has a habit of confounding himself with the Long Island Railroad Company. But, thanks to the adroitness of Gen. BARLOW, in the end the witness was found to know more than he had supposed he did. His evidence is very entertaining, and we hope it will not be overlooked.

As the net result of the investigation at the present stage, we have the fact that the streets are not cleaned, and that the present system cannot and will not do any better. CHARLICK lays the blame for this condition of things upon want of money and charges the Board of Health with making the disposal of refuse too expensive. THORNE places the blame upon want of money and the politicians forcing the employment of inefficient men. The public, however, care nothing for the excuses offered for discreditable facts. It is apparent that by some means the streets of this City can be kept in decent condition for less money than is paid for keeping them filthy. The testimony which has established this fact conclusively condemns the Street-cleaning Bureau. The committee which is doing its work so thoroughly may be trusted to provide a proper remedy.

LABOR AND CHARITY.

We have lately referred to the great losses sustained by the working classes of this City in the diminishing of building operations, owing to the Eight-hour law and the strikes. We are enabled now to present some further statistics of the present year, 1873-74. The number of houses commenced during the past few years is as follows:

April 5, 1870, to April 5, 1871	2,161 houses.
April 5, 1871, to April 5, 1872	2,333 houses.
April 5, 1872, to April 5, 1873	2,001 houses.
April 5, 1873, to Feb. 5, 1874	1,019 houses.

If the same average during the same period be kept up this year as last—120—we shall have till April 5, 1874, 1,138. In 1872 the laborers in the building trade struck for eight hours, and obtained this privilege in about two-thirds of the contests. The result, as will be seen from the figures above, is that 1,195 fewer buildings have been erected this year than last. But more than this: the average cost of the buildings of 1871 and 1872 for labor and material was about $18,000 each, while for 1873 and 1874 the average is $12,000. A practical builder, who has carefully examined the records of the Building Department, has stated that our people seem to be building a grand city of stables and tenement-houses, so filled are the lists with these two classes of buildings, while in 1871 and 1872 there was a fair division between the various classes of structures.

We have, then, in the years 1871-72 2,333 buildings at an average cost of $18,000, or $44,994,000; 1873-74, 1,138 buildings at an average cost of $12,000, or $13,656,000—showing a loss of City improvements in one year of $28,838,000. Estimating labor at half the cost, we have a loss to the workmen in the building trade of this City, in one year, from the Eight-hour law, of $14,169,000, or a daily loss of over $45,218. Now, if the Eight-hour law enabled or impelled the workmen to employing their time intelligently or with their families, there would be much compensation for this great loss to their pockets. But every one's observation will show him that the building laborers come in the morning at the old hours, but hang about, smoking pipes and chatting, till the permitted hour for beginning work arrives. Nor does it appear that they spend the time at the end of the day in any way profitably for themselves or their families.

The eight hours is simply a demand for twenty per cent. more wages—a thing perfectly right for the working men to do in ordinary times. The only question is, Is an industrial panic the time in which to demand an increase of wages? Now, what our benevolent citizens are doing in this and other wards is the sustaining the eight-hour men and the strikers, and those who refuse lower wages, by affording public meals and lodgings. For instance, in Col. WILLIAMSON'S soup-kitchen and free lodging, in Leonard street, there were fed and sheltered in the month of February the following mechanics: Book-binders, 80; carpenters, 398; shoe-makers, 132; jewelers, 54; harness-makers, 61; tinsmiths, 98; painters, 383; brass-finishers, 105; engineers, 77; boiler-makers, 139; masons, 120; mechanics, 233; gas-fitters, 97; hatters, 67; tailors, 132; printers, 234; watchmakers, 26; molders, 143; blacksmiths, 112; coopers, 44; glass-cutters, 32; cigar-makers, 131; puddlers, 216.

We would not intimate a doubt of the kindly intention of all who support this and other soup-kitchens, but is it wise for our citizens to be feeding at public expense (for Col. WILLIAMSON receives $8,000 from the Alms-house Department for this establishment) such a number of able-bodied young mechanics, who nearly all receive in ordinary times high wages? Are the benevolent willing to aid in keeping up thus the present stagnation of business?

We have been assured that the proprietors of a very large sugar refinery in one of the poorest wards of the City, finding themselves beset by poor laboring men, asking assistance, offered during last week work at a dollar a day to as many as would apply. They had not a single application.

We ventured to warn our citizens, in the beginning of these public charitable movements, that one result of the soup-kitchens would be to call in beggars from every portion of the neighboring country. Some such cases have already appeared, and among them that of a man who applied for relief whose fare had been paid from Philadelphia. He was penniless when he came, and, when the fact that he was a non-resident was discovered, had been living around for two weeks at all the charitable institutions of the City. The records of the mission houses are full of such cases. But this is not all. The missionaries, and those engaged practically among the poor, tell us that the greatest evil to be feared among the poor is, not hunger or suffering or want, but the spirit of pauperism. When a working family has lost self-respect by the habit of receiving alms in public places, or when, through mistaken charity, it has fallen into the custom of depending on others for assistance, and the children are growing up as beggars, then we have evils which become exceedingly difficult to cure. Charity ceases to be of use. A race of paupers is formed, which breeds other paupers. All the best impulses of human nature are dried up, and a harvest of curses is sown, which benevolence afterward cannot prevent, or legislation uproot.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The introduction of a bill for compulsory education in the Senate, at Albany, must be a very satisfactory thing to all right-minded men; but taking it in connection with the recent action of the Senate on the bill for the protection of factory children, we have our doubts whether it is very earnestly intended. The latter act was the first entering wedge for enforced education. It provided, very carefully, that all children between the ages of ten and sixteen engaged in factories or shops, should have either a three months' schooling in day schools or six months in night school. The enforcement of this was very stringently and carefully provided for by requiring the manufacturers themselves to keep registers, and to produce the certificates of school attendance for the inspection of the State officer appointed for that purpose.

All these well-arranged provisions were stricken out by the Senate's amendments, and the law was left emasculated of its strongest features. Such a beginning of compulsory education was precisely of the kind most easily made, and most likely to be satisfactory to the public. If it worked well anywhere it would there, and nowhere was it more needed than among our factory children. Had the Senators been in earnest in this matter, they would certainly have been willing to enforce education among these overworked little toilers.

Now, precisely similar provisions are introduced in a more general act in the Senate, and having so wide a sweep as to make it much more difficult of enactment. The provisions for the enforcement of education are much less carefully guarded than in the Factory bill. The first section of the law introduced by Senator WOOD to the Senate on Thursday evening provides that—

"All parents and those who have the care of children shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least fourteen weeks in each year in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance or instruction inexpedient or impracticable."

Section 2 is as follows:

"No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of each school day of the school term of the public school in the school district of the city where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, and arithmetic, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in said branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least fourteen weeks of the fifty-two weeks next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher or a School Trustee of the district or of a school, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay a penalty of $50 to the Treasurer of the city or Supervisor of the town in which such offense shall occur, the said sum or penalty, when so paid, to be added to the public-school money of said town or city."

Now the first thing which strikes the attention in reading these provisions, is that all consideration of the necessity of "half-time" or night schools is left out of view. Yet great numbers of children cannot possibly attend a full-time day school. They are employed in their own support or in the support of orphan brothers and sisters, and a full-time day school would leave them in absolute beggary or else chargeable upon the poor authorities. Take, for instance, the tens of thousands of children in this City who are supporting themselves in street trades, or who are laboring in factories for themselves and their families. If these were required to attend school from 9 to 3 each day during fourteen weeks, they would soon be left to starvation or to public charity. A proper amendment of the first section of this act would be to provide that a half-time day school or a night school during the period of six months could be received as a substitute for the day school during fourteen weeks.

This would at once prevent any hardship in the action of the law. The street children and the factory children could pursue their avocations during the day, provided they went to school for the preceding six months in the evening or during half the day. The State should encourage, of course, all proper industry for self-support, but it should at the same time, in the interest of the community, compel education. The child would work all the better for the half-time school, while it would grow up more fit for its duties of a citizen. The provision, also, in regard to home instruction seems a little loose. Suppose, for instance, a poor woman in one of the lower wards in this City is found by the Police not to send her children to school, but to leave them habitually on the street, she is brought before the Police Magistrate on charge of having violated this act. In the first place, the law fixes no penalty for the violation by a parent, and, secondly, if it did, she could easily reply that she had instructed her children at home during fourteen weeks in that year, and it would be difficult for any one to prove that she had not done so. There should be in this case, as in that of the employer, a requirement of a certificate in writing, either signed by the teacher of the nearest school or by the School Trustee of the district, certifying to the instruction.

The whole matter also ought to be brought under the supervision of the educational authorities of the State, either of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or of the local school boards, or of some officer authorized to enforce the law. That this law is a vital necessity in the City of New-York is shown by the facts that in 1871, in this City, there were 62,238 persons who could not read nor write, and out of our 51,466 prisoners of that year only 1,150 were well educated. Out of the illiterate class of this City during that year about one in three committed crimes, while of those who could read and write about one in twenty-seven were guilty of criminal offenses, showing that among the ignorant in this City the chances for crime are about nine times as great as among those who have only the advantage of a primary education. We trust that this law, thus amended, will have a better fate than has attended the Factory bill.

A SHALLOW DEVICE.

It will be remembered that when the bill which is known as the Erie Classification act of 1869 was passed, it included several other important railways of the State; and when the bill was repealed the Hudson River corporation was excepted from the operation of the repeal. An attempt is now being made, as our readers are aware, to revive the old bill for the benefit of the managers of the Erie Road, and yesterday a bill was introduced, presumably in their interest, to repeal the bill as relates to the Hudson River Railroad. This is what is known at Albany as a "shrewd" piece of management. The object is plain enough. It is hoped to enlist the friends of the Hudson River Road to advance the classification measure of the Erie Road. The Erie men say, in effect, to the Hudson River men: "If you don't help us get the classification principle, we shall take it away from you." This is a very beautiful specimen of the art of "log-rolling," and the gentlemen who are engaged in it are the men who make our Legislatures the scandalously inefficient and corrupt bodies which they only too often are.

We do not see how such a bald trick should succeed among honest legislators. The principle of the Classification act is wrong. It has the effect of depriving stockholders of the control of their property. It is no better in the hands of Commodore VANDERBILT than in the hands of JAY GOULD, or the present managers of Erie. The arguments by which it is sustained are specious and misleading. It is said that the principle is the same as that which governs the choice of the United States Senate, one-third only of which is chosen every two years. But there is very little resemblance between the character and functions of the United States Senate and those of a Board of Railroad Directors. The former has very limited powers, the latter very indefinite ones. The former is guided by a written Constitution and a long line of precedents. The latter is substantially irresponsible. The former deals with but a trifling portion of the property of its constituents; the latter with a large share of the property of some, and with nearly all of the property of many of its constituents. The members of the former are elected to carry out political principles, and their fidelity to these is readily enforced. The latter is chosen to manage money interests, and infidelity to these is substantially irremediable. There is no ground of essential policy on which the classification principle—in this country, and applied to railroad corporations as they now exist—can be justified. It is, as a mere makeshift and pretense, not very complimentary to the sense of the Legislature, that any justification on principle is undertaken.

Against all the pleas in behalf of perpetuating the power of railroad Directors, the voice of experience is perfectly clear and ought to be decisive. It is known what the measure was originally adopted for. It is known what is the motive of its revival. The instrument chosen by JAY GOULD is not likely to be sought by anybody for purposes that the Legislature is called on to aid in advancing. Honest members of the Legislature will have little difficulty in seeing that the question is not one to be decided by Mr. VANDERBILT or Mr. WATSON, or with reference to their interests. The proposition is to apply the principle to all the railways of the State. The object is to benefit the managers of one of them. The fact that the managers of another already enjoy the advantage of the principle has nothing to do with the general bill. The whole question should be treated on its merits, and if our legislators shall do this, they will not find the people caring a straw how the special interests of any set of men are affected.

ANOTHER LIBERAL HEARD FROM.

Friday of this week, it is reported, was to have witnessed the marriage of RUSH R. SLOANE, of Sandusky, Ohio, late President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, and a prominent "Liberal" politician. The day finds him, however, a fugitive, who has forfeited his bail of $46,000 while under indictment on the charge of embezzling to a large amount the funds of the company which he was pledged to protect. The circumstances attending his arrest may seem somewhat peculiar to those who have been accustomed to the polite and considerate way in which such unpleasant duties are discharged by New-York officials, when the accused person occupies a position at all prominent in the community, especially if he has been influential in political affairs. It seems that on Friday of last week Mr. SLOANE returned to Sandusky from a visit to Elyria, Ohio, the home of his betrothed. His own carriage was at the depot ready to convey him to his house. Before he could betake himself to that, however, he was confronted by an officer with a warrant, and found that official had a very modest hired hack in waiting. In this, in spite of all his urgency, he was compelled to take passage to the Mayor's office, his own carriage meanwhile returning to his home without its expected passenger. Before the Mayor his case was for the time quickly disposed of, he being held in $46,000 for his appearance on the following Tuesday. That day arrived, but upon the opening of the court Mr. SLOANE failed to make his appearance, and his bail was accordingly declared forfeited. Thus the case stood at the last accounts.

It appears from the correspondence of the Cleveland *Herald*, that the civil actions for the recovery of money from Mr. SLOANE alleged to belong to the railroad company are six in number, and that they all allege that he was President of the road from October 18, 1866, until October 15, 1873, and as such was charged with the general supervision and management of its affairs, including the making of contracts and the payment of bills and claims. In brief, the petitions recite that in a large number of instances, all of which are specified, he charged the company increased amounts upon the bills paid for ties and other road equipments, supplies of coal, &c. The aggregate of all is something over $150,000. One item is to the effect that he sold to the company, concealing the fact of his ownership in them, two lots of land for $7,700, for which the company had no use, and which it cannot now realize more than $3,000 upon. Another alleges that 150 coal cars, costing $630 each, were charged to the company, by collusion with the manufacturers, at the rate of $650 each, and another that he defrauded the company by turning over to the car manufacturers railroad bonds which he held in his own right, at the price of $20,000, when they were only worth $15,000, securing himself by appropriating to his own use $20,000 of the company's money, notes, and bonds, with the intent to realize personal profit out of the contract with the car manufacturers. The number of specifications in the six petitions is very large, and with a single exception they are all sworn to by the present President of the company.

On Saturday evening Mr. SLOANE disappeared from his accustomed places in Ohio, and since then he has not returned to answer the indictments against him. His name is not unfamiliar to those who have followed recent political movements in the Buckeye State. Originally a Republican, he became in 1872 one of the most loud-spoken of the "Liberal Reformers," and was put forward by that faction, in combination with the Democrats, as the candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. The canvass was a warm and excited one, and he was defeated by a small majority. It was openly charged, however, that his vote was largely increased by means of the most unblushing frauds, but of course it would be cruel to suppose that such accusations could be true of another of those Liberal Reformers, whose protestations of superior virtue are yet ringing in our years.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

We find in the *Revue Scientifique* a paper read to the Ethnographical Society of Paris by M. Madier De Montjau on the differences existing between the Chinese race and the Japanese. In both countries the hair seldom varies more than from dark chestnut to jet black; the complexion oscillates between a pale bilious brown and a yellow bister; the beard is scanty, sometimes wanting; the body is pretty nearly bare. In China the common people are neither too lean nor too fat; but the latter quality is peculiar to the rich and to the official world, and is an object of veneration, because it bespeaks a man who may sit in his chair all day and need not work for his living. Leanness is the lot of the active merchant or clerk, not bound to hard labor; it attains a hideous degree in the case of the opium-smoker. Beggars will sell what is dearest to them—their tails—to purchase the Indian drug; and these appendices are exported to Europe to adorn the heads of our ladies in the shape of chignons. In Japan both obesity and extreme leanness are much rarer. The middle class, much less vigorous than the poor, is, however, equal to them in stature, which is not the case in the sister country. The aristocracy, who have been always intermarrying among each other, do not present any remarkable physical quality to distinguish them from the lower orders. It is not true, as has been stated, that the yellow races do not blush; the author himself witnessed the phenomenon in China in the person of a beautiful young lady. Both in that country and in Japan there are pretty frequently such copper-colored complexions as very nearly to approach that of the Red Indian. Another curious peculiarity in common with the latter is the want of prominence in the nose down to half its altitude; in Japan, however, that feature has some saliency up to the level of the iris, especially in persons having a fair complexion. The women of this country are plumper than the Chinese. Our author seems, throughout his communication, to be particularly impressed with the idea that some connection exists between the Redskins of America and the people of China and Japan.

THE NEW GERMAN PRESS LAW.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the proposed new law on the press in Germany, after being modified considerably by the States Council, is now printed in full, so that it will be commented on largely before the new Diet meets. The broad principle of personal responsibility on the part of first the writer, next the editor, and then the printer and seller of that which is published, is substituted for the present practice of seizure so much objected to; and it is especially enacted that in no part of the Empire can any punishment be inflicted for press offenses except as covered by the provisions of this bill, which, therefore, practically abolishes all processes by the separate States. The publisher is bound to send an early copy of his impression to the local police authority. Sales of papers by unauthorized persons are absolutely forbidden, as are all advertisements not of an ordinary business character, except, indeed, such as give notices of meetings held under lawful authority. Minor contraventions of the statute are punishable by fines reaching up to £50, but the leading provision, as being that on which its whole working turns, prescribes that "whoever shall represent through the press disobedience to the law or violation of it as something permissible or meritorious, shall be liable to imprisonment or detention in a fortress, not exceeding two years." Extenuating circumstances may diminish this penalty to a fine of not over £30. Information given within twenty-four hours after receiving notice of intended legal proceedings of the person really responsible for any unlawful publication will exonerate publishers, printers, sellers, and even editors, provided the individual to whom the writing is thus traced is actually within the jurisdiction of any State or the Empire. A slight glance at the wording will show that apparently the immediate action of the law, if it become such, will be against the Ultramontana journalists. But it is needless to point out that the article quoted is of much wider application than to the offenses which that section of the press is just now ostentatiously committing.

PORTRAIT OF ROGER SHERMAN FOR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

It will be seen from the following letter, that Hon. William M. Evarts is to furnish a portrait of Roger Sherman, his grandfather, for Independence Hall, Philadelphia:

NO. 52 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I received a letter to-day from John P. Young, Esq., of your city, (who had done me the honor to call upon me here last week,) on the subject of the vacant panel in Independence Hall, reserved for a portrait of my grandfather Sherman. Mr. Young has given me the dimensions of the panel, and I shall take pleasure in securing, by the aid of a competent artist, a copy of a portrait made by Earle, in Mr. Sherman's lifetime, and now in possession of some of his descendants. I am much obliged to you for the courtesy of furnishing me this facility for executing at once a purpose I have long had of presenting a portrait of Roger Sherman to the City of Philadelphia, for preservation in this celebrated hall with those of his associates in the great transaction of the Declaration of Independence. I shall take the liberty, with your permission, of addressing you again, when I am ready to send on the canvas.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS.

To Frank M. Etting, Esq.

THE WINES SEIZED IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller* talks thus: "It is said by gentlemen who should know whereof they speak, that, in the recent rum raids on the great hotels, some of the finest of liquors were seized, wines of names and natures that are little known to the wine-drinkers of this degenerate age in drinking, and particularly Madeira, first cousin, if not the twin brother, of that of which Hawthorne speaks so eloquently, 'which has been the pride of many seasons. It is the Juno brand; a glorious wine, fragrant, and full of gentle might; a bottled-up happiness put by for use; a golden liquid worth more than liquid gold; so rare and admirable, that veteran wine-bibbers count it among their epochs to have tasted it! It drives away the heartache, and substitutes no headache!' Such wine should be preserved for—medicine. Perhaps among the liquors seized there may have been some of the last bottles of the immortal Comet brand, the pride of the vintages of three-and-sixty years ago, the last of the great wines made while Napoleon was yet Napoleon the Great in power as well as in name. But the Police have no choice in the matter of liquor-seizing, and they would take Opimian wine itself, had it lasted 2,000 years, instead of 200, and were any of it in the places they enter under the direction of law."

AN HONEST RAILROAD BOND BROKER.

A postal card was received at the Boston Post Office a few days ago from Bloomington, Ill., which was addressed:

"To an Honest Railroad Bond Broker, Boston, Mass. If not called for in ten days, then hand it to some one else."

Of course the thing was a great puzzle to the delivery agent to whose beat the card was assigned, including the precincts of State street, and after vain and unsuccessful attempts to find the proper party, the directions were followed, and it was [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

"LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

If "Love's Labor's Lost" was one of Shakespeare's juvenile whims of fancy, it cannot be said, after last night's most graceful, most studious, and most ornamental presentation of this piece, that the gifted manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has indulged in any genius for trifles in producing it. In supplying the narrative of the text with liveliness and action, in illustrative ornamentation, and in appropriate dress, and in a singularly faultless rendering and almost eager pleasure and pride in the delineation of character by the artists engaged, last night's representation was applauded by a large and appreciative audience, composed of critics, scholars, and dramatic habitués, not easily moved to enthusiasm. It was evident that Mr. Daly had devoted careful study and consistent preparation to a most problematical taste. He had the intellectual valor to select a dialogue poem rather than an acting play, with which even the literary world was unfamiliar. But the result shows that when Shakespeare is properly illustrated by rich scenery and well-trained rendering of the text, even his most careless whim of fancy appeals to the sympathy of the dramatic public. The experiment of last evening, if it may be termed such, was an unquestionable success. The perfect general effect of the comedy and the acting of the artists seemed, from curtain-rise to closing, to catch and breathe the flavor of the comedy. Mr. Harkins made an inimitable forsworn *King*, and Messrs. James and Conway, as his abettors in love's sweet perjury, were most excellent aids. Mr. Clarke played with more than usual care the part of the love-sick and self-communing *Biron*, with whom and whose lines the world is more familiar, because of their adaptability for quotation. Miss Dyas, as the *Princess*, interwove graceful dignity with womanly sweetness of voice and demeanor. Miss Davenport was vivacious, piquant, witty, and lovable as the teasing and bantering *Rosaline*, and imparted a naturalness to her rendering that gave additional charm to her lines. Miss Jewett was as coquettish and mischievous as Shakespeare intended his ladies of the court to be. Mrs. De Vere was the personification of the country wench of the fifteenth century, and artistically resisted an opportunity for overacting. Mr. Hardenberg showed himself a perfect courtier, and an appreciative student of Shakespeare's diplomatist. But if any special commendation should come it ought to alight on Fisher, the braggart lover, with a make-up that will become dramatically historic, and Davidge, who tossed his words with the ease and nicety an Indian juggler does his balls; Lewis, the self-contained clown, always, as an actor, sensible that he was a fool; Whiting as the pedantic parson, and Fawcett as the stupid constable of the district, were excellent in their way. The surprise of the evening was, perhaps, Miss Congdon, who entered most heartily into the humor and sallies of her little part.

The burlesque pageant, which concludes the comedy, was most quaintly and artistically done by the five worthies who enacted *Pompey, Alexander, Judas Maccabæus, Hector the Mighty*, and *The Infant Hercules*, and the burlesque traditionally closed with two transformation tableaus representing Winter and Spring, each season worshiped by its apt votaries. The music of the "Icicle Refrain" and the "Cuckoo Song" was rendered with melodious care. So that it is a pleasant duty we perform in chronicling the success of Mr. Daly's effort, and trust it may hold to other managers the incentive to travel in the same delightful and legitimate line.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mrs. J. B. Booth terminated her engagement, last evening, in "Romeo and Juliet." It was her first appearance in New-York in the rôle, and the impersonation, although not characterized by exceptional power, was quite satisfactory. Her impersonation was remarkable for many delicate touches, but it was scarcely fraught with the passion of the part. There was much fervor, however, in her acting, and her earnestness stood in good stead for a greater intensity of delivery. The balcony scene was very pleasingly done, so far at least as Mrs. Booth is concerned, but Mr. Wheelock, who fills the part of *Romeo*, was ill at ease on this particular occasion, and his tender avowals were generally awkward and constrained. On the other hand, when action and strong sentiments take the place of the softer emotions, he was fully equal to the task. For instance, in the scene in which he slays *Tybalt*, his acting was admirable, and yesterday it received the appreciative applause of an exceptionally large audience. *Mercutio* had an excellent representative in Mr. Chas. Walcot, who made his first appearance at Booth's. His impersonation of the part was adequate to its requirements, and he, as well as Mr. Wheelock, was called in front of the curtain at the end of the third act. A new attraction is offered at Booth's to-morrow night in the performance of Mme. Fanny Janauschek, who will act in a dramatic version of "Bleak House." "Chesney Wold" is the title of the drama, and Mme. Janauschek will sustain the dual rôle of *Lady Dedlock* and *Hortense*, her French maid. She will be assisted by Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot, and the members of Booth's dramatic company.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

"Money" is still the play at Wallack's, and money is the result thereof. The theme is not a new one to these columns, but it is ever pleasant, for by the success of the piece is affirmed the enduring taste of the public for good dramatic works and good acting. Similar proof of a keen appreciation of interesting representations is offered by the "run" of "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre. It is positively unfortunate for the management that the house is not elastic, for the audiences would have grown larger night after night. No change of bill, it need hardly be said, is contemplated at either of these places of amusement. Affairs at the Fifth Avenue and at Booth's are adverted to elsewhere. At Niblo's "Leatherstocking" is to continue the attraction. At the Grand Opera-house the spectator will, as heretofore, be taken on "A Round of Pleasure." The Olympic adheres to its diversified programmes. At Wood's a melodrama called "The Man with the Red Beard" is to be done every evening, and there is to be a variety performance every afternoon besides. The Theatre Comique proclaims the engagement of a large and docile troupe of dogs, goats, and monkeys. The Colosseum invites the stroller to a view of its myriad wonders, and the exhibition of "The Pilgrim" at Bain Hall keeps on its task of edifying and delighting. Bryant's Opera-house is, of course, open to the lover of merriment. We may add that the "business" at the theatres generally is satisfactory....The entertainment given in aid of local charities at the Grand Opera-house, on Thursday, was very profitable. The gross receipts were $3,275, of which $189 were contributed by pretty Miss Rosina Vokes, who sold to the audience, at all sorts of prices, delicate satin paper programmes, designed by Mr. J. W. Morrissey, and liberally contributed by Messrs. Decker and Lord & Taylor.

MUSICAL.

BRIEF MENTION.

The season of opera will positively be entered upon to-morrow, when "Aïda" is to be represented. Verdi's freshest work will be repeated Wednesday and at the Saturday matinée, and on Friday. "Lucia," with Mme. Nilsson, will be given. "Gli Ugonotti," with Mme. Nilsson, will be performed in Brooklyn on Thursday....M. Maurel and Mlle. Torriani will sing at the Grand Opera-house this evening. The air from "Le Siège de Corinthe," and an aria from "La Favorita" are to be the gentleman's solos....A concert was given at Steinway Hall, last evening, by the New-York Amateur Philharmonic Society. An orchestra of fifty members played. Dr. Damrosch contributed a performance of the adagio and rondo from Vieuxtemps' first concerto, and Mr. Romeyn and Miss Beebe sang. The work of the orchestra was in strict keeping with the expectations awakened by the claim of the musicians to be considered amateurs; it is to be praised as indicating labor undertaken in an excellent cause. Dr. Damrosch did not do himself justice. Miss Beebe sang "L'Estasi" and Gounod's "Ave Maria" nicely, and Mr. Romeyn, who has a fine voice of [illegible], rendered an air from [illegible]

of the band, and was redemanded. The audience was large....Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe troupe will reach this City on March 2, and, on March 5, are to appear at the Brooklyn Academy. On March 9 they will enter upon a two weeks' season at the Lyceum Theatre, in Fourteenth street....Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert takes place on Saturday evening next....An organ concert will be given at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Thomas' orchestra and the Apollo Club held a musical festival in Chicago last week....Mr. J. H. Stoddart was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Miss Lucille Western was at Hooley's Theatre....Mr. Sothern was at the Boston Theatre last week....Miss Clara Morris was at the St. Louis Olympic....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at De Bar's....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville....The Lingard Comedy Company have successfully produced a new version of "La Tentation," (whence "Led Astray,") at Detroit....Miss Le Clercq was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia last week....The Oates Opera Bouffe Troupe was in Washington....Miss Winetta Montague is ill with the small-pox....Miss Anne Brewster writes to the Boston *Advertiser* from Rome, under date of Jan. 30: "Last evening Rubinstein gave his second concert in Rome at the Sala Dante. As at the first concert, over 200 persons were turned away from the door. Our party arrived late, but as we had reserved tickets we had very good seats. He had just begun some preludes of Bach, some fugues and a Gigue. This music of Bach, being within bounds, as it were, pure, clear, and concise, Rubinstein played with delightful expression and calmness. He grouped his programme curiously. In the first group he played these compositions of Bach, then gave without stopping a theme and variations of Haydn, and closed the group with that stupendous Grande Sonate in C major, opus 53, of Beethoven—the one Moscheles preferred to all the others. The opening of it was startling; the roll of the bases on the tonic C was very striking. The second part, which is considered the work of a piano-forte athlete, he played wonderfully. His shading is very exact. I think I have never heard a pianist who possessed in so high a degree the power of shading for so long a period of time. His musical palette seems filled with a variety of tints; you hear a *fortissimo*, a *mezzo forte*, a *sotto voce*, a *pianissimo*, and then the very faintest sounds. He has a surprising precision, great clearness, wonderful vigor, and an accentuation that is almost painful. I have heard Liszt play this Sonate. The difference between the two is, that Liszt's fingers of steel and almost superhuman self-possession made me forget that the sonata was a difficult one; while Rubinstein made me appreciate every difficulty. Liszt seems to soar when he plays; his eyes gaze off into space; while Rubinstein appeared chained to the piano; he seems to be struggling with some demon. In one of his own compositions, at the close of the concert, he gritted his teeth and gave a low growl as he swept his hand through some fierce struggling passage. Rubinstein is wonderful; he has fire, energy, concentration, power, great manipulation, but he lacks that divine self-possession Liszt has in so high a degree, and which lifts the listener upon the broad white wings of music, and makes him float on in harmonious space with the artist. Rubinstein's programmes are overwhelming. Last evening he played over twenty pieces. In the second group he played some of Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, and Scherzo Capriccio by the same master; he hardly gave time to the audience for applause, but followed these with a little modulation, and began Liszt's Soirées Musicales of Rossini; then came a Baracarolle of Schubert, which was *martellé* most painfully; his sin is accentuation; then he finished with some Etudes of Chopin, which did not balance well with the preceding. In the third part he played all the Carnival of Schumann, and closed this tremendous programme with six pieces of his own, frightfully difficult in execution. He never lifted his eyes from the piano. The swollen brow and full cushions of flesh under the eyes seemed to bury even his eye-lids; his heavy jaws were clenched so tightly together that we could see the protuberance of the great jaw-bones. There is a look of Beethoven in the upper part of his face which ennobles the Polish-Jewish type of his countenance; he is heavy and lumbering in his movements, as if he had always walked over plowed ground."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The once favorite Mlle. Sarolta, who, years ago, used to delight the *dilettanti* of Brussels and Paris, has changed her real name, Mlle. Hildegarde De Bujanovics De Agg-Talek, for that of her newly-taken husband, M. Le Comte Vitold-Mniewski....M. Lesueur has returned to the Paris Gymnase....Four almehs from Egypt are dancing at the Paris Folies-Bergère....Mlle. Léonide Leblanc is ill....Mlle. Desclée's health is not at all improved....A St. Petersburg telegram, dated Feb. 4, says: "Gounod's charming Provençal work, 'Mireille' was produced last night at the Grand Opera, and achieved an extraordinary—indeed, an unprecedented—success. The music, though unfamiliar to many in the densely-crowded theatre, made a very favorable impression on the *cognoscenti* of St. Petersburg, and Mme. Patti, who sang as though the part had been written for her, was called before the curtain no less than thirty-seven times to receive the vociferous congratulations of enthusiastic Muscovite amateurs.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The City of Paris will raise in the Spring a loan of 150,000,000 of francs for public works.

A female named Glover, living in a wretched hovel at Malton, England, was removed to the local work-house lately, when a sum of about £140 was found in her possession.

The Cologne *Gazette* learns on trustworthy authority that immediately after his return from St. Petersburg the Emperor of Austria will return the King of Italy's recent visit.

One of the Ambassadors sent by King Coffee to Sir Garnet Wolseley was so overwhelmed at the sight of what could be accomplished by the Gatling gun, that on returning to his hut, he shot himself.

An anonymous donor in Glasgow has given £1,000 in stock to the Senate of the University of that city, the proceeds to be applied to the better endowment of the chairs of astronomy, botany, and natural history.

Mr. Herbert J. R. Marston, a blind gentleman, has just matriculated in the University of Durham, and gained a scholarship of £50 a year. Mr. Marston was educated in the college for blind sons of gentleman at Worcester

The Emperor of China has granted leave of absence for one year to the Governor of Shangtung, Ting Paon-chen. Mr. Ting wanted to go home to repair his ancestral tombs, and the Emperor thought that an amply sufficient excuse for a holiday.

Mori, formerly Japanese Minister to Washington, now holds the position of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Yedo. Kozo, for several years a resident of America and Europe, and formerly a student at New-Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed Chief Director of the college at Yedo.

A protest has been made by the Roumanian Government against the Turkish commercial treaties, and preparations are in progress at Bucharest for proclaiming Prince Frederick Hohenzollern successor to the throne of Roumania. This move is regarded with suspicion at St. Petersburg and Belgrade. Both Russia and Austria fear a German protectorate over Roumania.

The annexation of the Turks and Caicos islands to Jamaica was consummated on the 1st of January, when the law for that purpose came into operation. Hon. Daniel T. Smith, the senior member of the council, was sworn in as Commissioner. "Thus," says the *Royal Standard*, "was modestly inaugurated the changes which have been so long pending, and which, we presume, are expected by their originators to accomplish all that the inhabitants of these islands petitioned for in 1870."

There is much distress reported in the Faroe Islands. For two months past the sea has been so rough that the cod-fishers, who constitute the vast majority of the inhabitants of the islands, have been unable to ply their vocation even in sheltered creeks; and latterly scarlet fever has been ravaging the population. At Thorshaven, the principal town in the main island, there had been eighty cases of scarlet fever, thirty of which had proved fatal, and the epidemic is said to be raging with still greater [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A SATURDAY'S SESSION—ADJOURNMENT OVER MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House met to-day for general business for the first time during this session, and for the first time in many years they agreed to adjourn over one day out of respect to Washington's Birthday. There will consequently be no meeting of the House on Monday. This proposition was adopted ostensibly from remote patriotic motives, but it really was secured by the result of a combination of Democrats and a considerable number of Republicans, who wished to avoid motions for the suspension of the rules incident to the legislative wash-day.

A SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

A special Indian Commission will leave here on Monday night to visit the Indian agencies in California, Oregon, and possibly Alaska. The commission will, in company with an Indian inspector, visit the Red Cloud Agency, and make a thorough examination of the causes which led to the murder of the Clerk, and subsequent exciting disturbances. The report in respect to this agency will be forwarded here as early as possible.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ASIATIC FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy from the Asiatic fleet, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 20, says that the Hartford sailed from Shanghai Dec. 4, and arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 8. On the 12th of December Rear Admiral Jenkins hauled down his flag and transferred the command to Rear Admiral Parrott. Three English cruisers were in port at the date of the report. Rear Admiral Brummer, commanding the Russian forces at the station, is at Hong Kong with his flag-ship Ascold. Rear Admiral Gamault, commanding the French naval forces, is expected daily at Hong Kong. The United States steamer Lackawanna is still at Nagasaki. The Iroquois arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 13. The Ashuelot arrived at Yokohama, Nov. 23 in company with the Saco. The Idaho was at Yokohama. The Monocacy arrived at Yokohama Nov. 27, and sailed from there Dec. 2, arriving at Hong Kong Dec. 13. The Yantic arrived at Zebu Nov. 30, and received every attention and courtesy during her cruise in the Philippine Islands. The Palos arrived at Yokohama Nov. 28. The health of the officers and crews of the Asiatic squadron was good.

NAVAL NOTES.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris has been ordered to duty in charge of the stores in the Department of Steam Engineering at the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. J. W. Miller has been detached from duty connected with the Nicaraguan survey and ordered to duty connected with the inter-oceanic commission.

TELEGRAM FROM GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has telegraphed the following to Senator Cameron in relation to Mr. Chandler's resolution in the Senate yesterday:

"I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secrecy from the members of my court. It will give some of them a chance to change their opinions which can't be defended and to join in my appeal."

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information of the seizure at San Francisco by Supervisor Foulke, of the Bay View distillery, and its appurtenances, with the spirits on hand at the Bay View refinery, and the wholesale liquor store of Louis Fanconi, for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $770,000; shipments, $462,800; shipment of notes, $82,600; amount held by the Treasurer to secure national bank circulation, $392,604,200, and for public deposits, $16,220,200; national bank notes outstanding, $348,648,605; internal receipts to-day, $340,794; for the month, $6,761,147; for the fiscal year, $63,789,876.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,868,609; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,735,000; coin, $86,580,377; including coin certificates, $43,634,000; outstanding legal tenders, $381,330,327.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY FUND.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a statement in regard to the captured and abandoned property fund, containing the following information: The total amount of money covered into the Treasury as the proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, was $20,910,656. Of this amount there have been paid to claimants, under awards of the Court of Claims, $6,300,463; under judgments of the United States Circuit for New-York, $27,029, and under awards by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of May, 18, 1872, $97,734. The fund has also been diminished by $25,000 expenses of collection, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $14,410,479. There remains unpaid judgments of the Court of Claims amounting to $1,834,011.

A NEW COMET.

Prof. Henry received by telegraph this morning the announcement from the Academy of Sciences of Vienna of the discovery of a comet in right ascension, 20 hours 42 minutes of declination, plus 24 degrees 51 minutes; faint motion south-east 2½ degrees.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens rode out to-day for the first time in several weeks.

Gen. Spinner has returned from his trip to the lagoons and everglades of Florida.

Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, left here to-night to attend the funeral of his mother in Ohio.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—It is officially announced that the Dominion Parliament will be summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 26th of March next.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 21.—The Grand Banks were visited with a severe gale on the 11th inst., in which several of the Gloucester fishermen sustained damage. Among them the schooner Fitch J. Babson lost Argus Kennedy, a Nova Scotian, who was washed overboard. The schooner's rigging and dories were damaged. The schooner William Frye had her head-gear carried away, bulwarks stove, dories lost, &c. The schooner Aaron Burnham lost six dories, and had her hull badly damaged. The schooner Notice lost her head-gear and dories. The schooner Tubal Cain lost one dory and had her sails all torn. The schooner Knight Templar encountered a hurricane on the 10th inst., and came near swamping, but after severe hardships she arrived at home Thursday, with 40,000 pounds of halibut.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER NORTH PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The steamer North Pacific, while in a gale near San Juan Island this morning, struck a sunken rock and stove a hole forward. She was finally towed safely into Victoria. Sixty head of cattle and a quantity of Government stores were thrown overboard. Damage to vessel, $5,000.

The steamer Vasco Da Gama sailed for China and Japan to-day.

HOG SLAUGHTERING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 21.—The number of hogs slaughtered during the past week was 1,589; for the corresponding week last year, 2,631. Total number to date, 568,055; for the same time last year, 600,684.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The total official vote for Mayor foots up: Stokeley, 60,128; McClure, 49,133. Stokeley was 2,800 behind Smith, Republican, candidate for Receiver of Taxes.

THE PITTSBURG DEFALCATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—The stockholders of the late National Trust Company are arranging to redeem the water bonds, amounting to $290,000, which were hypothecated in Philadelphia by the missing Cashier for $240,000. It was agreed that if [illegible] would contribute $100,000, and redeem the bonds by March 1. At a meeting of the stockholders, last night, the remainder required to make up the $100,000 was subscribed.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOT—ECONOMY OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS—THE STRIKE OF THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

A meeting of trades-union delegations, M. Gundlach presiding, was held at the Turn Hall last night, when measures were discussed to call the Police authorities to account for their interference with the Tompkins square and Free-thinkers' demonstrations. A committee, appointed at a previous meeting, presented resolutions recommending that the affidavits of the victims be taken, and the matter be presented to the Legislature calling for an investigation; also, that another mass-meeting be called on the subject. The committees appointed were directed to take further action.

A week ago the laborers employed by the Department of Docks were informed by the Commissioners that on to-morrow their wages would be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day. The men feel grieved at this action of the Commissioners, for, notwithstanding the fact that they are receiving $2 50 per day, they only averaged $8 25 a week during the Winter months, which is hardly adequate to sup- of Third avenue and Twenty-second street, port their families. Last evening they held a meeting at Constitution Hall, corner and a committee was appointed to wait on the Commissioners, and ask them to reconsider their action. The committee were also empowered to wait on the Mayor and Common Council, and petition them to see that justice be done the dock laborers. Other meetings with the same object in view were held throughout the different wards of the City.

Some three weeks ago THE TIMES published a paragraph relating to the strike of the principal Havana cigar manufacturers, and their determination to return to a gold basis in their prices. As was predicted by THE TIMES, the prices of imported cigars have increased enormously, that is to say, to the full extent stated—forty per cent. This will, of course, cause an increase in the demand for cigars made here of Cuban tobacco. The guild of the Havana cigar-makers in this City, smarting under the defeat they sustained in their strike in October last, are now determined to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the present high prices, and, it is said, will make a general strike some time during the present week. Owing to the reasons given it is possible that they may succeed. As an example, the following quotation from the present prices of imported cigars is given, with the addition of the duties, in order to give an idea of the advance in price: The size Concha, first class of the manufacture of Cabañas y Carbajal now costs $75, in gold, per 1,000 in Havana. This, with charges and duties, makes the cigar cost about $142, in gold, placed here. When it is remembered that the concha is a very small cigar, it will be seen that the dealers will not be able to sell an imported article at the former prices. The cigar-makers lately employed by Charles Salomene, who struck yesterday, have nearly all gone to work for other parties, consequently no further action will be taken.

The Working Men's Political Organization held their regular weekly meeting, at Masonic Hall, last evening, Mr. W. F. Ford in the chair. The Conference committee appointed at the last meeting to visit the Committee of Safety and other political organizations, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation, made their report, through Mr. Tomlinson. As no definite action had been taken, the committee was disbanded and the report laid on the table. After transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The cap-makers held a meeting at Covenant Hall yesterday afternoon, and the committee appointed to obtain the signatures of the cap-manufacturers to the agreement drawn up on Friday, reported that the signatures of all the manufacturers, excepting Messrs. Marks & Luski, and Williams & Willis had been obtained. Work will therefore be resumed in the factories of Messrs. Isadory & Hein, L. J. Phillips, Charles Fox's Sons, and A. Alexander, to-morrow morning. The employes assigned to Messrs. Marks Bros. & Thompson, refuse to commence work for that firm until those persons who have been employed during the strike, and are not members of the union, are discharged.

The Working Men's Lyceum met at Room No. 24, Cooper Union, last evening, Mr. O. Ward in the chair. After some preliminary business, Mr. James D. Hodgkins delivered an interesting lecture on "Money."

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.

J. Hamilton Smith, a native of Memphis, Tenn., and an actor by profession, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Madison Avenue Hotel, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Smith, who was thirty years old, was of good family, prepossessing appearance, and some talent. He had been a planter in Tennessee before the war, and lost his property, amounting to some $30,000, during the rebellion. He then became an actor, taking the stage name of Notilmah Smith. During the past year he was playing in Albany. About three weeks ago he came to the Madison Avenue Hotel, which, with a boarding-house at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth street, is kept by a Mr. Thorne. He seemed to have no money, and was very despondent in manner. Yesterday between 8:30 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. he shot himself in the left breast while in his room at the hotel. The weapon used was a Sharp's repeater. Death must have been almost instantaneous. Capt. McCullogh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was notified, and took charge of a valuable gold watch and chain and diamond pin owned by the unfortunate man. By direction of Deputy Coroner Marsh, Smith's body was taken to Senior's undertaker store in Carmine street. Smith has no relatives living. In his room was found the manuscript of a four-act Parisian drama entitled "Jasette," which, from an address on the title-page had evidently been in the possession of H. S. Vance, an actor, now in Chicago. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

A BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Mr. Charles M. Gossen, formerly treasurer of the New Park Theatre, and at present an actor, was arrested last evening, on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh at the instance of Mr. Thomas O. Bell, clerk to School Superintendent Field. Bell charges Gossen with attempting to black-mail him. It appears that Bell and Gossen were paying the rent of a Mrs. Uppington, the sister-in-law of a well-known Ex-Alderman, and another woman, at No. 184 Pacific street. Some time ago Mrs. Uppington's female friend having left the house No. 184 Pacific street, Bell considered himself no longer liable for a portion of the woman's rent. Gossen thought differently, and frequently importuned Bell to continue his payments as usual. Bell, who still refused to pay, was the recipient, yesterday, of a letter threatening to make some scandalous exposures concerning him unless he continued to pay his portion of the rent as usual. Believing that the letter came from Gossen, Bell caused his arrest, as already stated. The prisoner is at present locked up in the First Precinct Station, and will be taken before Justice Walsh and bailed this morning. The examination will come off on Monday.

CONTEST IN THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The investigation of the Sherman-Nachtman contested seat case, adjourned over from Friday evening, was taken up by the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Abraham Lewis testified that he was an inspector of election in the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District last November, and also Chairman of the board; that several watchers came to the polling place; that they stood outside the railing, as there was not room enough for them inside; that they could see the ballots; that when the ballots for Assembly were counted there was found an excess of six over the number tallied on the poll lists; that each inspector drew out two, and the same were destroyed without being looked at. The evidence of Mr. Lewis was corroborated by the other inspectors. John H. Behan, inspector in the Ninth Election District, testified that a man named Douglass forced himself within the railing; that he showed no authority as a watcher, and was ejected because he obstructed the canvass and handled the votes. Mr. McDonald, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors in the Ninth District, confirmed the statement of Mr. Behan. After some further corroboratory evidence, the meeting was adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. On Saturday morning, 28th inst., the summing up will be commenced.

A STUDENT'S TREASURE.

About 9 o'clock last evening Officer Anderson, of the Tenth Precinct, brought to the station-house a bag containing a human skull and a number of human bones. The bones were found in an attic, at No. 163 Flatbush avenue, which has been unoccupied for the last three months. Inquiries were instituted by the Police, but the name or occupation of the last resident of the attic could not be ascertained. The bones are supposed to have belonged to some medical student who formerly resided in the room where they were found.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The number of applications for licenses reported weekly by the Commissioners of Excise since the 1st of January, is greatly in excess of the average number reported during last Fall, when the applications were under forty per week. The following is a statement of the business transacted by the board during the past week: On Monday thirteen applications were made for which $1,010 was received; on Tuesday fourteen applications, amount received $1,216; on Wednesday twelve applications, amount $770; on Thursday [illegible] amount, $4,626. Total number of applications since June 1, 1873, to date, 7,388; total amount received with same, $552,311 44. Amount returned during last week for refused applications, $1,260. One hundred and sixty-five cases of violation of law on December 28 were tried and dismissed during the week. Number of names sent to counsel of the board for prosecution for selling liquor without license, 530.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE COOPER UNION.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was crowded last evening, at the fifth annual celebration of Washington's Birthday, by the pupils of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Even the corridors were the resort of many who could not find room in the hall, and the stage was also filled with ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was one of real interest and enjoyment. The order of exercises was carried out in full, and the addresses were interspersed with music. The direction of the celebration was in the hands of Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Jr., A. M. The addresses were excellent, and several indicated real merit. In the oration on "Liberty," by J. C. Hannan, M. D., a very happy allusion was made to Mr. Peter Cooper, "who had ever proved the true friend of human liberty;" and the oration of David Legare was filled with humor and received with hearty approbation. During the exercises A. S. Hewitt, the presiding officer, read a letter from Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., addressed to the Secretary of the union, stating that he inclosed a certificate of stock of the State of New-York, in the sum of $1,000, principal and interest, payable in coin, which he presented to the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, with the request that the sum be reinvested from time to time as the same might become due in stock, principal and interest, payable in gold, and the income appropriated annually for a gold prize, to be designated by the Trustees. Mr. Hewitt remarked that Mr. Peter Cooper had desired to be present at the celebration, but that he had been attacked by a cold, and his physician had advised him to remain at home. Mr. Hewitt was pleased to say that Mr. Cooper had never enjoyed better health than now, when entering upon his eighty-fourth year. The following is the programme of exercises as carried out:

Selections from Washington's Farewell Address........Prof. J. E. Frobisher
Oration, "Intolerance,"........Charles Brand
Oration, "Liberty,"........J. C. Hannan, M. D.
Oration, "Human Nature,"........David Legare
Oration, "Patriotism,"........James T. Maguire
Oration, "The Past,"........Harmon P. Wroeger
Recitation, "E Pluribus Unum,"........Miss Sarah Schafer

RAISING THE FLAG.

The Sixth Regiment has invited the Association of Veterans of the War of 1812 to a dinner to-morrow, in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington. Adjutant J. Gould Warner, of the Veterans, will hoist the national flag in the old fort in Central Park at sunrise this morning, and again at sunrise to-morrow.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An unknown man, apparently a German, was killed at about 10 o'clock last night, at the Ferry street station of the Newark and New-York Railroad. He attempted to get on a train after it had started, but missed his footing and was thrown beneath the wheels. The entire train passed over his body, mangling it in a horrible manner. The remains were taken to Compton's morgue, and the County Physician notified. Nothing was found in his pockets which would lead to his identification.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Seven hundred and thirty-three emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the past week, viz.: From Liverpool, by Nevada, 104; Egypt, 58; Republic, 101; City of Brooklyn, 116. From Glasgow, by Olympia, 9; Victoria, 53. From Bremen, by Weser, 96. From Hamburg, by Holsatia, 77; Schiller, 54. From Rotterdam, by Maas, 12. From Bristol, by Great Western, 23, and from Antwerp, by Humboldt, 30.

ASSAULT ON SHIP-BOARD.

Francis Gill, one of the crew of the American ship Derigo, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with having committed a violent assault on Capt. Thornton, on the 20th of December last, while the vessel was lying in the port of Palermo. He was held in default of 1,000 bail to appear for examination on Tuesday next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Thomas Bourgeois, of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. George B. Sargent, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Deputy State Treasurer Fulton Paul, of Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator D. H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., and Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Hon. W. P. Wallace, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is disturbed by the acquisitive disposition manifested by Nevada. It says: "We perceive that this struggling State is before our Legislature, asking for portions of four of our counties—that is to say, Nevada, El Dorado, Mono, and Inyo. It might be a sufficient answer to this petition that we have no territory to give away. Nevada must look elsewhere for the enlargement of her borders. But there is another and still more important point unsolved. If we should give away any portion of our line in the Sierra, we should unquestionably lose some of our natural water supply. It would never do for California to have the source of her agricultural wealth located in another State. It is not difficult to imagine the use that might be made of such a foolish alienation. We wish all prosperity to our sister State of Nevada. California feels a sisterly solicitude for her welfare. But we cannot part with any territory, and especially territory where the life-giving waters are stored."

THE EPIZOOTIC ATTACKING MEN.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* reports that a singular and fatal disease, in many of its symptoms not unlike the epizootic that was so severe among horses last year, is now prevailing in the vicinity of Hastford, Warren County, that State. The person attacked, it says, has fever, excessive nasal discharge, violent coughing, and cold extremities. Several deaths have already occurred, and there is a large number of families afflicted, with greater or less violence, while the physicians are unable to find any successful treatment for the disease or to classify it. Considerable alarm is felt, and some families are preparing to move away until the epidemic subsides.

A Distinguished Physician

Wrote on the numbered scroll of the Colton Dental Association, in Cooper Institute, (opposite 71,277:) "Under the influence of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas, I parted with all my teeth—twenty-six in number—without the slightest pain or injury to myself; and most willingly and cordially indorse his process of extracting teeth above all others."—*Advertisement.*

THE BREATH OF LIFE interrupted by a violent cough to-day may shortly be arrested forever, unless the one sovereign and infallible specific for pulmonary disease, Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, is at once resorted to.

All other Healing Applications are superseded by Carbolic Salve.

Extinguish Instantly—the Toothache, by DR. TOWNSLEY'S Toothache Anodyne.—*Advertisement.*

DRUGGISTS' CLERKS may see themselves in a picture of "Remorse" in March number *Science of Health*, just out. Only twenty cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE DOCTOR who knows no medicine for "a mind diseased" was an ignoramus. Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is daily relieving chronic hypochondria, as well as strengthening the feeble, quieting the nervous, and helping nature to conquer many distressing physical ailments.—*Advertisement.*

TIME PROVES ALL THINGS.—"Guanaco" Umbrellas, after many years' trial, are now acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful, durable, and the cheapest umbrella made. Beware of counterfeits. See trade-mark inside.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures, with special prescriptions, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, permanently cures moist, yellow, dry, and scaly dandruff, and other scalp diseases.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, devotes his careful attention to the management of children's hair, insuring in after years a healthy and luxuriant growth.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

MCSHERRY—KAVANAGH.—At St. Peter's Church, Barclay st., New-York, on Monday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Father O'Farrell, Pastor, JAMES MCSHERRY to CATHERINE J. KAVANAGH.

REED—HOPPER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, HORATIO M. REED to LILLIE P., only daughter of George F. Hopper.

DIED.

BEAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 21, LYDIA A., widow of the late John Beam.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence No. 162 State st.

BURKE.—On Friday, 20th, ELFRIDA, daughter of David H. and Mathilde Faber Burke, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 22d, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 145 West 44th st.

COUDERT.—On Friday, February 20, 1874, of dropsy, following scarlet fever, CHARLES CLEMENT COUDERT, only son of Charles Coudert, Jr., and Margaret E. Coudert, aged 12 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., near 4th av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

CORNWELL.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., HARRIET B., widow of the late William K. Cornwell, in the 51st year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 West 46th st.

FOWLE.—At Woodsburg, Long Island, Saturday, Feb. 21, EDITH, daughter of John A. and Elida R. Fowle, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Funeral at Woodsburg on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Brooklyn, E. D., per South Side Railroad, at 9:30 A. M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Friday, Feb. 20, VIRGINIA CROCHERON, only daughter of Henry A. and Virginia C. Gildersleeve, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 28 West 48th st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

HULL.—In this City, on 20th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. M. Quackenboss, CHARLOTTE L., widow of the late Wm. Hull.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 23d inst., at St. Mark's Church, 10th st., corner of 2d av., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEVIEN.—On Saturday, 21st, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, youngest child of Douglas A. and Jennie T. Levien, aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 150 East 60th st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 20, 1874, ELISE EMILIE VICTORINE, daughter of Augustus H. Lockwood, aged 18 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, in Sussex st., between Washington and Warren sts., Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Friday, Feb. 20, 1874, at his residence, Mott's Point, on the Hudson, JORDAN MOTT, aged 51 years.

The funeral services will be held at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RUPPRECHT.—On Saturday, the 21st, Dr. LOUIS RUPPRECHT, in his 45th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 72 st., 7th, Monday, at 1 o'clock.

SCHANCK.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Boonton, N. J., Feb. 20, JAMES SCHANCK, late of Jersey City, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church, Pompton Plains, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave ferry, foot Cortland st., on New-Jersey Midland Railroad, Montclair Branch, 9:30 A. M. Return, leave Pompton Plains, 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., at the residence of his son, James D. Smith, on Friday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, Rev. JNO. SMITH, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock.

TAULMAN.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday morning, Feb. 20, PETER H. TAULMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Piermont, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Sparkill Station on arrival of the 9:30 o'clock train from foot of Chambers st., New-York.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday, Feb. 20, LECCIE E., wife of R. C. Tompkins, and youngest daughter of Lucius B. Harrington.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Leonard W. Johnson, No. 414 West 34th st., on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

There is great excitement in the City for the relief of the destitute. Column after column is devoted by the public press to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of the suffering. But while much detail is given to individual cases and specific forms of relief, the statements afford no adequate view of the existing distribution of aid among the respectable poor, to whose relief this association is specially devoted. To supplement that deficiency, as figures are more emphatic than language, the following tabular exhibit is given of its relief and expenditure in the several wards of the City during the last two months:

RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Wards.	Families.	Persons.	Visits.	Amounts.
1, 2, and 3	65	216	81	$107 75
4	363	1,378	471	808 00
5	333	932	468	1,037 45
6	242	868	188	662 25
7	548	1,957	971	1,507 09
8	359	1,540	805	1,373 66
9	352	1,121	321	934 50
10	387	1,596	555	1,262 45
11	1,111	4,075	2,288	3,081 44
12	477	1,967	699	1,966 75
13	527	2,006	635	1,343 17
14	641	2,182	1,152	1,591 22
15	140	509	217	458 65
16	420	1,480	556	1,205 55
17	997	3,645	1,670	3,152 11
18	629	2,417	868	1,913 33
19	698	2,229	883	2,083 88
20	763	2,757	1,238	1,977 22
21	458	1,728	882	1,524 15
22	311	1,344	640	981 62
Total	9,821	36,027	15,588	$28,972 24

The above totals show an excess of relief and disbursements of fifty per cent. over the corresponding months in the last ten years.

There has been a large increase of applicants in February over the previous month; and having neither means nor work the number of such will increase with appalling rapidity until the Spring business revives. The contributions, meanwhile, though greater than last Winter, are far short of the amount the augmented destitution demands. In other words, without prompt and largely-increased liberality some 20,000 persons now assisted must be denied further aid. In that case the only possible alternatives are relief, suffering, crime, or death!

The deserving character of these unfortunates is not less remarkable than their number. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, needle-women, &c., with dependent families, who, through no fault of their own, are compelled to ask temporary aid. Many of them never asked charity before, and once over the present distress, will probably never ask it again.

The managers deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal. The friends and patrons of the association well know how studiously it avoids all obtrusion of its beneficent work on public notice so long as the contributions meet the demands made upon it. Some have given very liberally, others appreciating the necessity have doubled their contributions, and yet because of the increased pressure the receipts are fifty per cent. less than the demand.

The managers repeat that help must come or half the relief now given must cease; and it must come quickly, for delay will occasion suffering for which it cannot be held responsible. If means are provided, this charity will do its beneficent work; if they are stinted or withheld, its operations, in like degree, will be crippled or fail, pauperism may become rampant, and an incalculable amount of suffering and evil ensue.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.; R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 59 Bible House; or to any of the officers or authorized solicitors.

By order of the board, JAMES BROWN, President.
HORATIO ALLEN, JOHN C. GREEN, JAMES LENOX, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Vice Presidents. Elected members of the board—STEWART BROWN, JONATHAN STURGIS, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

ART SALE!

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., comprising rare and choice ENGRAVINGS by Strange, Langier, Sharpe, Bartolozzi, Frey, Boucher, Morghen, Anderloni, Muller, Desnoyers, &c. Also, a large assortment of rare Portraits. Also, PAINTINGS by foreign and American artists, &c., sold to close an estate, also to close consignments, the whole on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24, 25, and 26, commencing at 8 o'clock.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

Now on view, free to the public, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

An unusually choice and select collection of fine modern paintings, embracing examples by many of the great modern masters.

A few names from the catalogue will show the merit of this collection.

Voltz, Thirion, E. Levy, T. Frere, Ulysse, H. Ronner, David Col. Meyer of Bremen, Lambinet, Webb, C. Muller, Bakalowicz, Pecrus, Veron, J. B. Tom, Dupré, Melida, Guillemin, Dargelas, Kraij, Lecocq, Lasalle, Geselschap, Gebler, Reyntjens, Brun, Vernier, Caille, Compte Calix, D'Haussy, De Boucherville, and more than fifty others.

These fine paintings will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on the evening of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. Catalogues ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TAPE-WORM

removed in less than two hours. No fee asked until the worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine purely vegetable and harmless. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d av. Dr. EASTWOOD.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.
COMPLETE IN THREE VOLUMES.
Orders received for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN editions by HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, BIBLIOPOLE, No. 133 Nassau st., New-York.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR MARCH contains: The Mother's Molding Work; Popular Physiology; A Remedy for Tobacco-using; How to Eat and Digest to avoid Dyspepsia; Dietetic Alcohol and Hygienic Tobacco; Of What are we Made? Apples and Phosphorus; How to Get Well and Keep Well. Sent first post for 20 cents, or at $2 a year, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"STOP THE LEAK."—THOSE WHO SPEND money foolishly should read new Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 1874. Sent, first post, for twenty-five cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATORY SERVICES of the BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, C. P. C., TO-DAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preside.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:
MORNING, 10:30, Sermon by Rev. B. SUNDERLAND, D. D., Chaplain of United States Senate.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. DURYEA, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. Dr. FRENCH, Rev. Dr. CROOKS, and Rev. Dr. BALL will take part.

EVENING, 7:30, Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

P. S.—Members of the congregation must be in their seats at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening.
WM. M. PIERSON, Clerk of Sessions, Central Presbyterian Church.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach in COOPER UNION LARGE HALL, On SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"The Lord's Supper in the First Century." Lecture in the evening on soldiers and servants of Christ unto life's end; subject—"John Bunyan." Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.
Madison av. and 44th st.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1874.
Ye "Cousin Jonathan Olde Folks'"
Greate Concerte in Ancient Costume.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at the theatre ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., where a plan of the church may be seen, and at the doors on the evening.

ALL ANGELS' FREE CHURCH, NEAR CORner of West 81st st. and Boulevard—Feb. 22, first Sunday in Lent, 10:30 A. M., matins, litany, and celebration of holy communion. Sunday-school, 9:15 A. M. 3:30 P. M., evensong and instruction. Services on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next at 10 A. M., and on Thursday evening, with sermon, at 7 P. M. Rev. C. F. Hoffman, Rector.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. L. S. Weed will preach at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. The Church Extension and City Sunday-school Society, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation and kind welcome to all.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER-MEETING is held every Friday evening in the parlors of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts. Service of song from 7:30 to 8 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 8. All are cordially invited to attend.

A BURNING WORLD!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Great Conflagration." Christians invited to hear.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, 22d inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach. The public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at the two last services.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Mrs. M. L. Townsend will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st. Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 22, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject—"Odds and Ends," a sermon for young people. The public is cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 45th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to require.

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AV.—MORNING prayer sermon and holy communion, 10:30. Evening prayer, (seats free). Lecture on ninth commandment, 3:30. Evening prayer; historic lecture, Old Testament on Abraham, 7:30. During Lent Rector delivers a course of lectures on Old Testament characters, Sunday evenings. Daily prayers at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. On Wednesdays and Fridays, with lectures on the Lord's Prayer at 7:30. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor. —Morning subject—"Our Relation to Saul and the Witch of Endor." Evening subject—"The Courage to Do Right." Old Folks' Concert Tuesday evening. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Subject for morning—"The Righteous Advocate." For evening —"The Just Judgment." Baptism after service. All are invited; galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Services at 10:45 A. M., with sermon by the Rector, and 3:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev. W. N. McVickar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of Services, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, will preach at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Example of Washington;" and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Woman's Temperance Crusade." All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Subject—"Self-examination." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine services by the Pastor, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday, 7:30 P. M. Second discourse on "The Resurrection of the Dead and the Translation of the Living."

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Extra religious services on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., conducted by Revs. J. S. Inskip, Wm. McDonald, and John E. Cookman, Pastor. Come and see.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. T. Armitage, Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Baptism in the evening. Come and welcome.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d sts.—William R. Alger, of Boston, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor's afternoon Bible Class will not meet.

MEMORIAL SERVICE—AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st., Sabbath, Feb. 22, at 7:30 P. M., in reference to the decease of Rev. Emile Cook, of France, late delegate to the Evangelical Alliance. Rev. Drs. Adams, Schaff, Foss, and others will take part in the services.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH THE FIRST ANniversary sermon for the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE, OF WESTERN New-York, will preach in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near Broadway, on Sunday evening, the 22d inst., on "The Old Catholics of Europe." The service will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Cummings will preach in Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Feb. 22, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall, Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, LL. D., OF BELfast, Ireland, will preach Sunday in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 7:30 P. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

STEINWAY HALL.
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor.
Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, President of Brown's University will preach in the church edifice, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30, and in Steinway Hall, at 7:45, in the evening.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Sunday services at 7:30, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. Week-day services daily at 7:30 A. M., Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 P.M., and on other days at 4:30 P.M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE UPON "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion" will be given to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., corner of 10th st., by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D. Subject—"The Relation of Miracles to the Faith."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Ye "Cousin Jonathan" Olde Folks [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

As Washington's Birthday falls on Sunday this year, the occasion will be celebrated by many of the regiments of the National Guard on different days of the coming week. Drills will be suspended this week, in honor of the occasion, by the majority of the various commands.

In compliance with General Orders from Brigade Head-quarters, the First Battalion Infantry, Col. Webster commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal, in full-dress uniform, white cross and body belts and gloves, on Tuesday, March 3, for review and inspection by Major Gen. Morris. Field and staff are ordered to report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum-corps will report to the acting Adjutant at the same hour. Fine for non-attendance will be $6. William A. Turner has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

A regimental court-martial has been appointed to convene at the armory of the Fifth Regiment on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M., for the trial of offenses, delinquencies, and deficiencies. Detail for the court, Captain Louis Ploeger. The regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, without knapsacks and overcoats, on Thursday, March 12, for inspection and review by the Inspector General.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Seventh Regiment takes place on Aug. 24. A committee of three from each company has been appointed to arrange the preliminaries for its celebration. Messrs. Thomas A. Banchle, H. W. Vincent, and Chester Clapp were elected Corporals of Company G at a recent meeting.

The remains of Lieut. Col. Ferris, a field officer of the Ninth Regiment previous to the war, arrived in this City from Paris on the 10th inst., and were temporarily deposited in the Second street receiving vault, where they will remain until April, when the funeral services will be hald. Capt. John Wood, of Company F, has tendered his resignation. An election will soon be ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major Kittle to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment.

The Committee of Safety of Albany have protested against the appropriation of $40,000 for the construction of a new armory for the Tenth Regiment. The new bill of dress for the officers of the Tenth will be adopted this week. The head-quarters of the regiment, on State street, are to be vacated on the 1st of May, and the companies provided with better accommodations.

The Twelfth Regiment formally opened its new armory, corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on Monday evening. The reception was both concert and hop, and was attended by several thousand people. The regimental band, under the leadership of Dodworth, furnished the music. The company rooms were handsomely decorated for the occasion. The large drill-room is 108 feet long and 75 feet in width, and a spacious gallery extends around the room. Adjoining the large drill-room is the suite for the use of the Board of Officers, elegantly furnished and carpeted. Numerous souvenirs of the regiment's service during the war adorn the walls. A "charity-box" occupies a prominent position at the entrance to the armory.

The building of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory will be recommenced next month, and the old foundation removed. The special committee on the plans and specifications for its construction was directed to report on or before the next meeting of the board.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held the first drill of the season on Friday evening last. Companies D, F, G, and I were present in full force. The movements executed were, firing, marching, line of battle, right and left front into line, breaking to the rear, by the right and left into column, breaking from the right to march to the left, &c. The movements were all well executed, showing a proficiency in the manual. By special orders No. 19, General Head-quarters, S. N. Y., dated Feb. 11, 1874, K Company is organized under the following officers: Captain, S. Ellis Briggs; Second Lieutenant, W. R. Davies, who will be commissioned with rank from Jan. 14, 1874. The fifth annual dinner of the Veteran Corps will take place at the armory, on Wednesday evening next. The committee appointed to provide patterns for a new uniform, to be presented to the members of the corps for approval, have not yet made their report. The Music Committee of the regiment announces a grand charity concert, to take place on Monday, March 2, at the regimental armory in Fourteenth street. The plan proposed is to issue a certain number of tickets to each church in the city of every denomination, the proceeds from the sale of the tickets to be retained by them, to be applied to the relief of the poor of their respective parishes. The entire expense will be defrayed by the regiment. As a matter of course the churches all manifest a deep interest in the affair, and it is probable that twenty-five or thirty thousands tickets will be issued. Mr. Gilmore proposes to arrange the programme in such a manner as to furnish selections from the standard music of the various religious denominations. The weekly band concert will take place to-morrow evening.

The armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, situated in Clermont, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, has been pronounced unsafe. It was only completed last year at a cost of $150,000, and it was hitherto supposed that the foundations were secure. A builder, making excavations on the adjoining property, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, stating that the northerly wall of the armory is only three or four feet below the curb. On the receipt of this communication the board passed a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to have the wall referred to underpinned to the depth of ten feet below the curb, and about eighty feet in length, with a proper foundation under the same, at a cost not to exceed $1,500. The fourth band-concert of the regiment is announced to take place on Saturday evening, Feb. 28.

In compliance with special orders from Brigade Head-quarters, Col. Steenberg has issued the last order necessary to muster out the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Troy, N. Y. "On Wednesday evening last," says the Troy *Morning Whig*, "a meeting of the Auditing Committee of the regiment, called by Gen. Alonzo Alden, took place in the Post Office. During the progress of the conference a dispute arose between Gen. Alden and Col. Steenberg, which resulted in a blow and an injured eye being received by the General, at the hands of the incensed Colonel."

The Albany *Express* says: "The rumor that Col. Andes is about to resign the command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of this city, is without foundation. Col. Andes expresses his intention to take the Twenty-fifth on a grand excursion next Summer to Buffalo and Niagara Falls."

On Thursday evening, Company I, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Col. Burger presiding, elected Hospital Steward Christian J. Wolf First Lieutenant.

Capt. C. Lutz, of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, fell last Saturday and fractured his leg. This unfortunate accident will probably prevent him from being present at the inspection by Gen. Morris.

Col. Austen has issued an order directing the several companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment to assemble for instruction in the details of rifle practice and battalion movements. Lieut. Col. Rogers will assume charge of Companies B, D, F, and K; Major Stegman of Companies C, E, G, and A, and Col. Austen of Company I. The field officers designated are to be held responsible in these matters as their judgment may dictate. For the purpose of securing uniformity, the loading and firing manual of Gen. McQuade has been adopted, and the order is further supplemented with detailed directions in the handling of arms and movements generally. Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor of Brooklyn, has consented to review the regiment, at its armory, March 11, 1874. On this occasion the hospitalities, (banquet,) of the regiment will be extended to the Mayor and Common Council, and city officials generally. The full band and drum corps will be in attendance, and a complete revival of the ancient grandeur and glory of the Forty-seventh Regiment is proposed. The regiment will parade, as usual, ten commands of twelve files, and go through Austen's form of review and dress-parade in limited space. Rev. S. T. Kendrick has been appointed Chaplain, vice B. Peters, resigned. The regiment has made requisition for the howitzers used by one of the disbanded batteries of the First Division for the purpose of exercising in the manual for street-firing, *à la* Austen. The officers of the regiment have sent to Mr. Colahan a resolution setting forth the services of the corps during the war, and asking that an appropriation of $37,036 be made to repay them for expensive uniforms and outfits destroyed by such service. The regiment was in service from May 30 to Sept. 1, 1862, and from June 30 to Aug. 1, 1863. The uniforms of the officers were valued at $80 each, and those of privates at $40 50, and the memorial claims 812 privates' and 60 officers' uniforms were used up in the service.

Col. Vose and the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment appeared before the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms on Friday to argue against the removal of the regiment from its present quarters. Col. Vose stated that, as he is responsible to the State for the safe keeping of $30,000 worth of property, he did not feel inclined to subject it to the risk to which it would be exposed in the proposed armory on Ninth avenue, which is located over a livery stable and a paint shop, wherein are stored combustible materials, &c.

At a meeting of Company F, held on Wednesday evening, Second Lieut. W. Milne, Jr., was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergt. W. D. Faris, Second Lieutenant, vice W. Milne, Jr., promoted. A grand concert will be given under the auspices of the regiment, soon after the close of the Lenten season, for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker street. The music will be furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. Eben.

The members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment have been strenuously endeavoring to persuade Col. Stetson to withdraw his resignation, but without success, as private business matters will require all his attention. This is to be sincerely regretted, as through his energy the command has within the past three years been brought up from 150 strong to nearly 500. Considerable comment has been caused by the non-receipt of the Gatling gun won by the regimental team last Fall. A letter, however, was received last week from the donor, which stated that the gun would not be finished for four weeks to come, and that on its completion it would at once be forwarded to the regimental armory. The offer was made of a dummy gun for parade purposes in the meantime, but was declined. The [illegible] annual [illegible]

reception of Company C will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening.

A battalion drill of the Eighty-fourth Regiment was held on Tuesday evening. Several new movements were executed, under the supervision of Col. Conkling. The command formed close column of division by the right, also by the left, forming and reducing square, &c. A number of officers of the National Guard and of the army were present, and expressed much satisfaction at the proficiency of the men.

The books of the Separate Troop Cavalry were inspected by Major Gen. Morris on Friday evening, who complimented the troop for the excellent manner in which they had been kept.

The First Troop, Washington Greys, will celebrate their forty-first anniversary at the armory on Wednesday evening. The troop held a squadron drill at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday night, which was well attended. A large number of spectators were present.

The veterans of the war of 1812 will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, to-morrow. Roll-call at 12 o'clock.

The bills for the repayment of the Fifth, Ninth, and Seventy-first for uniforms worn out during the war, have been passed to a third reading.

Congressman Eli Perry has presented $100 to the Albany Burgesses Corps, to add to the fund of the charity ball to be given by that body.

MESMERISM.

THE KIND OF STORIES THAT INNOCENT LOWELL PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO BELIEVE.

The following we find in the Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Thursday: "A somewhat remarkable case of mesmeric influence occurred yesterday as the result of an experiment made by Prof. Cadwell the evening previous. He selected two female subjects at his performance on Tuesday evening, whom he obtained permission to influence in any reasonable and proper manner, and to keep one of them, who worked in the mill, out half a day for a mesmeric demonstration not specified to them. While under his influence that evening, he made them believe that they were picking grapes, and, after they had finished picking an imaginary large quantity, he handed each a slip of paper, one of which, he said, was a check for $30, and the other for $25. He told them to go to the First National Bank at 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon and get the money on the checks, but that if the Cashier refused to honor the checks to present them to Mayor Jewett, and he would pay the amount named on them. After these instructions were given them their minds were immediately afterward diverted to another subject, and the mesmeric influence was then thrown off. And now to the sequel of the affair. The two subjects, according to their husbands, were apparently as much influenced as ever up to about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when a change was perceptible. One of them then called at the residence of the other, and the two passed out. The husband of one followed them, and they went to the First National Bank. Mr. Allen, the Cashier, had previously been informed by Prof. Cadwell of the prospective visit, and the former was prepared to receive them. They presented their bits of paper and demanded the money on them. Mr. Allen said that he had no money to answer the checks, when they responded substantially that it must be a poor bank that couldn't pay checks to the amount of $55. They then passed out, and up to the Mayor's office, going immediately in and presenting the checks to the Mayor, who was not in the secret, and who at first was quite indignant at the imperative manner in which they demanded $55 on the bits of paper in their hands. They were anything but complimentary to the Mayor in their remarks when he said that he could not see that the bits of paper were checks, and one of them put her spectacles over his nose, then asking him if he could see. Prof. Cadwell put his head in at the Mayor's office door as that official was ordering them out to avoid an arrest, and the fact that the two women were under mesmeric influence was then made apparent to his Honor. By this time Dr. J. C. Ayer and several city officials had entered the room, and several experiments were made, showing that the subjects were completely under mesmeric influence. They could not see Prof. Cadwell, or feel his pulling of their ears, but when Dr. Ayer pulled these organs they were immediately cognizant of the fact, and scolded him emphatically for the liberties taken. In a few minutes afterward Prof. Cadwell snapped his forefinger and thumb, at the same time saying 'all right,' and the influence passed off. They instantly sank down upon the sofa in the room, one of them crying bitterly at first, and both evidently being much ashamed. They were both perfectly unconscious of what had taken place since they left their homes. A more surprising case of control under mesmeric influence is seldom made public."

THE STATE PRISON OF MAINE.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, has sent to the Legislature of that State tabular statements showing the salaries of officers and employes of the State Prison for the past twenty years. In 1854 the direct salary of the Warden was only $700, but he also received certain perquisites, including the keeping of fifty hogs, which really made his salary several thousand dollars. Since that time the perquisites have been cut off, and the Warden's salary first fixed at $2,000, and from year to year increased by the inspectors, until it reached $4,000 the past year. The reason given by the inspectors for the increase is that the manufacturing business of the prison has increased from year to year, until it now requires not only a good executive officer, but also a first-class business man to be Warden. The aggregate compensation of employes of the prison, paid from the prison treasury, was in 1860 about $7,000, and in 1873 about $14,000. The inspectors say that the compensation of the employes was increased about fifty per cent. during that period, which was no more than wages were increased in general business. The number of employes was increased, the inspectors claim, entirely on account of the increase of business in the prison. The manufactured products were largely increased during the period. The inspectors claim that notwithstanding the prison expenses were increased, yet they were all paid by the increased productiveness of the prison manufactures, and in order to get this increased productiveness it became necessary to increase the overseers. In other words, the inspectors claim that the prison has paid its way since 1863, while before that period it cost the State $8,000 a year on the average.

The Leinster *Journal*, from which the foregoing summary is taken, says that this will be one of the points considered by the Special Investigating Committee, who are this week hearing the evidence, at Augusta, of all persons interested. The committee will also probably consider the question as to whether the prison shall continue to manufacture on account of the State, or dispose of the labor to contractors. The question as to what shall be the salary of the Warden hereafter will probably be determined by the Legislature.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

Hereafter all officers of the Customs will immediately upon obtaining information of any wreck, collision, or other casualty happening to any vessel, resulting in the loss of life or property, in their respective districts, report the same to the department—embracing in such report, so far as possible, the following facts:

1. Date of casualty. 2. Nationality, rig, and name of vessel. 3. Tonnage and home port. 4. Name of master. 5. Name of owner. 6. Where from and where bound. 7. Number of passengers and crew. 8. Estimated value of vessel. 9. Nature and estimated value of cargo. 10. Number and names of persons lost, (if any). 11. Estimated loss or damage to vessel. 12. Estimated loss or damage to cargo. 13. Amount of insurance. 14. Locality, nature, and cause of the casualty. 15. By whom and to what extent was assistance rendered; together with any other information coming to their knowledge, or that they can obtain relative to such casualty.

The reports will be made upon blanks (Form R. M. 19) prepared in accordance with the above requirements, and furnished by the department. It is desired that the records of wrecks shall be as complete as possible from the 1st of July last. Each of the above-named officers will therefore transmit to the department reports of all casualties occurring since that date of which he may have any knowledge. Reports will be addressed to the Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department.

A CERTIFICATE FOR A THIRD MARRIAGE.

About five weeks ago, says the Portland *Press*, a resident of one of the islands in Casco Bay applied to the Town Clerk of Yarmouth, Me., for a certificate of intention of marriage. He was in a great hurry for it, he said, as he was seventy years old and hadn't much time to lose. The certificate was issued, the dollar paid, and the man went off apparently very happy. About two weeks ago he came back and said the woman had backed out. She wished him to make a settlement on her, which he refused to do, so she declared the match off. Nothing daunted by his ill-luck, he cast about and secured another woman to take the place of the recalcitrant fair one. His second mission to the Clerk's office was to effect a change of name in the certificate, as he did not wish to go to the expense of obtaining a new one. The clerk declined to make the change, but consented, as the man was a good customer, having been married three times, to issue a new certificate for fifty per cent. off. After much haggling he paid the fifty cents, and went off to join the ranks of the happy men.

AN INCIDENT AT A GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The third of Gov. Beveridge's receptions in Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday night last, was marked by an incident which the *Journal*, of that place, describes as follows: "At 9 o'clock the music and dancing began, and under the inspiration of the especially fortunate circumstances of the occasion, everybody was happy and joyous, when, without the least warning of flicker or flutter, every light in the house was extinguished. Many were the supposed causes. A Senator said he had overheard a Methodist and a Pesbyterian clergyman planning just that way of stopping the wicked dancing and card-playing to be indulged in, but supposed that they were joking. Another said that burglars were in the yard and house, and had turned off the gas to assist them in gathering jewelry. Two candles were found and borne about in stately style amid the people, who at first were much bewildered, but they soon made merry over the episode. A gas man was sent for; found that the trouble was caused by water in the meter in the cellar, remedied the trouble, and, the number of the guests having been somewhat reduced, the dancing was resumed and a happier time had than if the accident had not happened."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 76¾	300 C., C. & I. C...... 31⅞
2300 do...... 76⅞	100 do...... 31¾
1200 do...... 77	100 North-western.c. 59⅛
500 do......c. 77⅛	1600 do......c. 59¼
4800 do...... 77	800 do......s3. 59¼
1100 do......c. 77	2000 do...... 59¼
200 do......c. 76⅞	200 do...... 59⅛
600 Pacific Mail...... 43	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 41
100 do...... 42⅞	900 Atlan. & Pac. P... 21
400 N. Y. C. & Hud...105	100 do......c. 20⅞
900 do......c.105	200 do...... 20⅝
81 do...... 104⅞	500 do......s3. 20½
500 do...... 105⅛	800 do...... 20½
200 do...... 105	700 do...... 20⅝
300 Lake Shore...s3. 82¼	100 do...... 20⅛
1500 do...... 82¼	1400 do...... 20¼
1900 do...... 82⅜	50 do...... 20
400 do......s3. 82⅜	300 do...... 20¼
100 do......c. 82⅜	450 Ohio & Miss...... 33⅛
100 do......s3. 82¼	1800 do...... 33¼
200 do...... 82¼	100 do......s3. 33¼
200 Union Pacific...s3. 35¼	400 Del., Lack. & W...111⅞
200 do...... 35⅜	300 Tol. & Wab....s3. 51¾
500 do......c. 35¼	500 do...... 51⅞
300 do...... 35⅜	200 do......c. 51⅞
700 do......s3. 35¼	200 do......c. 51¾
500 St. Paul...... 46⅞	200 do...... 51¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U.S.6s,'81C...121	$600 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...small.119¼
9,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65.121	2,000 do. small.119¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......119½	2,500 do....12.120⅝
55,000 do...... 119⅝	1,000 do...... 120¼
6,000 do......c.119⅝	2,000 U. S.5s10-40C.116⅛
700 do....small.119⅛	10,000 do....12.116
4,600 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119½	5,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.114⅛
500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.120	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$11,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 91	200 Mich. Cen....b. c. 91
5,000 Ten.6s, o.,ex c. 71	100 do......c. 91
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 91	100 do...... 90½
5,000 Ten.6s,n.,ex c. 71¼	200 N. J. Cen....b. c.107½
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons.. 52	6 do...... 107
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83. 95⅛	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.107½
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87. 94	200 Del.,L.&W.b.c.s3.111⅝
5,000 Erie 4th...... 99	200 Union Pac....b. c. 35¼
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 98½	300 do......s3. 35⅛
1,000 L. Sh. Div. Bs. 96⅝	50 do...... 35
3,000 do...... 96½	600 do...... 35⅛
5,000 P.7s,g'd by Mo. 98¼	200 do......s3. 35
10,000 L.Sh.Con.R.bs. 97	100 do......c. 35
13,000 Union P. 1st.. 85¼	1100 do...... 35
1,000 do...... 85⅛	400 do...... 34⅞
1,000 do...... 85	800 do...... 34¾
15,000 U. Pac. 10s,In. 81	1400 do...... 34⅞
2,000 do...... 80¾	300 do......b3. 35
14,000 do...... 81	100 do......b4. 35
10,000 North Mo. 1st. 87½	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 59⅛
3,000 do...... 87⅜	100 do......b10. 59⅛
8,000 C.& N.W.Cons.	200 do......s3. 59
Coup G. Bs.. 86¼	700 do...... 59
8,000 do...... 86⅜	500 do......b5. 59
2,000 do...... 86½	300 do...... 58⅞
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.. 96⅝	500 do...... 58¾
2,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 84	100 C.& N. W.Pf.b. c.c. 75¼
500 B. & Erie,new. 97½	45 do...... 74⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 95¼	50 C., C., C. & I..b. c.c. 83½
2,000 do...... 95⅛	8 do...... 83½
2,000 C.,R.I. & P. 7s.103¾	100 do...... 84½
1,000 C. & Alt., Inc..100	100 do......c. 84½
10,000 O.& M.Con.S.F. 93¼	100 do...... 85
8,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 81	67 do...... 86
5,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 95⅞	300 do......c. 85½
3,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 89	250 do...... 85
3,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 90	300 do...... 86
3,000 do...... 90⅛	200 do......c. 85½
10,000 B.,H. & E. 1st. 31	100 C. M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 46¾
1,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 79½	500 do...... 46¾
11,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 55½	300 do...... 46⅝
2,000 P.F.W.& C.1st.105½	200 do...... 46½
10 Merch. Exc. Bk.. 80	300 do......s3. 46⅜
53 Continental Bk... 77	300 do...... 46½
100 Quicksilver...b. c. 32½	11 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73
100 Del. & H. Canal..117¼	100 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 51⅝
300 Am. Dist. Tel...... 62	100 do......c. 51⅝
10 Adams Express.. 96	200 do...... 51½
60 do......b. c. 96½	300 do...... 51⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42¾	600 B., H. & E...b. c. 2
100 do...... 42⅝	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c.c. 32¼
100 do......c. 42½	200 do...... 32
100 do......s3. 42½	400 do...... 32⅛
100 do...... 42⅝	200 do......c. 32
100 W. U. Tel....b. c. 76⅞	100 Alt. & T.H. Pf.b.c. 33
200 do......s3. 76¾	200 R. & Saratoga R.106
100 do...... 76¾	100 St. Louis & I. M... 64
2500 do...... 76⅝	10 do...... 65
100 do......b3. 76⅝	100 do......b. c. 64¼
1300 do......s3. 76½	100 Chi. & Alt..b. c.c.112
1500 do...... 76½	10 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd,
300 do......s3. 76⅝	b. c.c...... 93½
1300 do...... 76⅝	100 Tol., P. & W. R.... 4
100 do......c. 76¾	100 Atl. & P.Pf.b.c.s3. 20⅛
600 do...... 76⅝	200 do......b3. 20¼
700 do......b3. 76½	200 do...... 20¼
100 do......c. 76½	300 do......s3. 20⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅞	900 do...... 20
1050 do...... 104⅞	500 do...... 20⅛
100 do......s3.104⅞	400 do......s3. 20
900 do...... 104⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33¼
100 L. S.& M.S.b. c.b3. 82⅛	200 do...... 33⅛
500 do...... 82¼	100 do......b4. 33⅛
300 do......s3. 82⅛	100 do......b3. 33⅛
300 do...... 82⅛	100 O. & Miss..b. c.s3. 33
500 do...... 82	100 C.,C.& I.C..b. c.s3. 31¾
1200 do......s3. 81⅞	100 do...... 31¾
1200 do...... 82	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West.Union...s3. 76½	50 Union Pacific...... 34¾
800 do...... 76⅝	2000 do......b3. 35
400 do......c. 76⅝	500 do...... 35
500 do......s3. 76½	100 do...... 34⅞
200 At. & Pac. Tel...... 17¾	100 do......s3. 34⅞
200 Pacific Mail...... 42½	400 do......b3. 35
200 do...... 42⅜	400 do......c. 34⅞
100 N.Y. C. & Hud.s3.104⅝	200 C., C. & I. C...... 31¾
1000 Lake Shore...... 82⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...... 33¼
200 do......c. 82⅛	50 do...... 33⅛
100 do......b3. 82½	200 do...... 33⅜
300 do......s3. 82⅛	200 do...... 33¼
500 Del., Lack. & W...111½	100 St. Louis & I. M... 64¼
200 North-western...... 58⅞	200 do...... 64⅛
100 do......c. 59	10 do...... 65
20 Northwestern Pf. 75	100 do...... 64¼
200 St. Paul...... 46⅝	1100 At. & Pac. Pf...... 20¼
200 do......c. 46½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 Va. 6s, C..b. c. 51⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R......s3105½
5,000 U.P. R.1st.b. c. 85¼	100 Clev. & P. Guar.. 87½
10 C. Coal of Md..b.c. 49½	50 Chic. & Alt. R..c.112¾
50 Adams Ex....b. c. 97	600 U. Pac.R..b. c.s3. 35
100 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 76½	1100 do...... 35
200 do...... 76½	100 C. & N.W.R.b. c. 58⅞
100 do......s3. 76½	100 do...... 59
500 do...... 76⅝	50 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 84
900 do...... 76¾	27 do...... 82
500 do......s3. 76⅝	100 Tol.,W. & W.b. c. 51⅝
200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 42½	200 do...... 51¾
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b. c.c.104⅞	200 P.,F.W.& C. G'd. c. 94
200 do...... 104⅝	84 do...... 93½
500 do......b3.105	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 64¼
200 do......s3.104⅞	100 do......b. c.s3. 64
100 Panama R..b. c.115½	18 Morris & Essex R. 92⅝
300 L.S. &M.S.b. c.s3. 82⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 33⅜
2100 do......b3. 82¼	100 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 32⅛
100 do...... 82¼	100 A. & P. Pf. b. c.s3. 20¼
100 do...... 82⅛	200 do...... 20⅜

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1100 Western Union. 76¾	500 Lake Shore...b3. 82¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 17¾	200 Panama...... 116
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.104⅞	10 do...... 116¼
500 do......b3.105	200 North-western...... 59
200 Pacific Mail...... 42⅝	100 North-western Pf. 75½
300 do...... 42¾	400 Rock Island...... 107¼
100 do...... 42⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...... 51¾
100 do...... 42¾	410 Del., Lack. & W...111½
300 Union Pacific.s10. 34⅞	100 St. Louis & I. M... 64¼
200 do...... 34⅞	100 Morris & Essex... 92⅝
200 do......b3. 35	200 Han. & St. Jo...... 32⅜
200 do...... 35	200 C., C. & I. C...... 31⅞
100 do......s10. 34¾	200 At. & Pacific Pf... 20⅜
200 do......b3. 35	200 do...... 20½
200 do...... 35	100 St. L. & Kan. City. 30½

SATURDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Banks this week increased their Loans and Discounts $5,013,600. They lose on their Gold Notes average $2,324,200, chiefly to pay Customs into the Treasury. The general line of Deposits is only $96,600 higher than last week, and the Greenbacks are slightly up, $278,500. The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is slightly better, and still above 25 ₱ cent.

Money closes easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on approved mercantile paper. The Banks are generally accommodating their mercantile dealers, and are discounting, when requested, the collection paper of their Country Bank correspondents.

There was a little more stiffness in the Gold Room than on Friday, sales at 112¾@112⅞ ₱ cent., but speculation is neither animated nor confident. The Exchange on London is steady at $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling. Saturday is usually a dull day in Exchange, and there was not much business done after the closing of the steamer mails this morning.

On the Stock Exchange there was some animation early in the forenoon in Western Telegraph, New-York Central and Lake Shore, (the Vanderbilt favorites,) and a fair amount of business in the Western Roads, but in the afternoon the feeling was generally dull, and the market for the speculatives closed dull on the eve of the Washington Birthday Holiday, which will be strictly observed this year on Monday, Feb. 23. The Stock Exchange and the Banks will be closed.

There was a fair demand for the Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds. The prices on the latter not quite so firm as earlier in the week.

The Sub-Treasury this week paid out, in Gold, $499,000, in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $393,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts in Gold to-day $485,000, and for the week $2,774,905.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114¼	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121¼	121
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120⅜
American Gold	112½	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Common	46½	46⅝
Western Union	76½	76¾
Union Pacific	35⅛	35
Lake Shore	81⅞	82¼
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51¾
Harlem	133	132½
North-west	58⅝	58⅞
North-west Preferred	75½	75½
C. C. and Indiana Central	31¾	31¾
Adams Express	95¾	96½
United States Express	72	72¼
Wells-Fargo Express	77	77½
American Express	64½	64½
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111½
Central New-Jersey	107⅛	107¼
Panama	116	115½
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73¼
Erie	48½	48½
Atlantic and Pacific	20¾	20½

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. reg., '81......120	5-20 coup. n. i., '65...119⅝
6 ₱ c. coup., '81......120⅞	5-20 reg., '67......119½
5-20 reg., '62......117½	5-20 coup., '67......120⅜
5-20 coup., '62......118	5-20 reg., '68......119¼
5-20 reg., '64......119½	5-20 coup., '68......119⅞
5-20 coup., '64......120	10-40 reg......113
5-20 reg., '65......119½	10-40 coup......116
5-20 coup., '65......121	5s coup., '81......114⅜
5-20 reg. n. i., '65....119⅜	6s, Currency......116½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	123½	123¾
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	115½	116
Lehigh Valley	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22⅛	22¼
Northern Central	37½	38
Lehigh Navigation	92	92½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	97¾

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,165,801.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—244 bags Clover Seed, 2,169 bxs. Bacon, 166 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3 cases Sewing machines, 1,446 bales Cotton, 256 cases Rifles, 1 case Guns, 2 cases Skins, 1,150 bxs. Cheese, 57 tcs. Beef, 648 tcs. Lard, 801 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—900 bales Cotton, 2 cases Skins, 210 bxs. Drugs, 60 pks. Horn Tips, 720 bxs. Meat, 2,207 bxs. Bacon, 50 tcs. Tongues and Heads, 150 bbls. Pork, 17 bxs. Castings, 5 cases Machinery, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 1,674 bags Oil-cake, 4,068 bxs. Cheese, 50 hhds. Tallow, 566 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—310 bbls. Pork, 1,015 bxs. Bacon, 45 bbls. Tongues, 15 bxs. Bellies, 8 bxs. Canned Goods, 14 bxs. Hams, 120 pks. Lard, 20 bxs. Tobacco, 41 pks. Lard-oil, 51 tcs. Provisions, 11,915 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 1,616 bags Oil-cake, 25 pks. Butter, 10 hhds. Tallow, 25 bbls. Grease.

By the steamer Hansa, for Bremen—9 tcs. Lard, 143 bxs. Bacon, 638 cases Tobacco, 100 bxs. Backs, 5 kegs Potash Salt, 801 bales Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 3,123 bags Corn, 500 bags Clover-seed, 5 tcs. Hams, 1,000 bxs. Starch, 242 pks. Agricultural Implements, 192 rolls Leather, 298 bales Cotton, 36 bdls. Handles.

By the brig Cairo, for Clenfuegos—400 tons Coal.

By the steamer Humboldt, for Stettin—5,075 tcs. Lard 1,087 bxs. Bacon, 90 hhds. Tallow, 1,350 bags Clover-seed, 1 case Cartridges 1,100 bxs. Starch, 6 pks. Provisions, 136 pks. Machinery, 4,372 pks. Deywood, 468 pks. Lumber.

By the bark Virginia, for Cork28,—596 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Sloga Bari—7,260 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Templar, for Malaga—123,720 Staves.

By the schooner H. Haskell, for Pernambuco—1,200 cases Petroleum, 666 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Askoy, for Antwerp—28,589 bushels Rye.

By the bark Harvest Moon, for Cadiz—11,000 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Trogednica, for Cork—25,266 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Active, for Liverpool—2,000 bbls. Residuum 242 bbls. Benzine.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½; New-York Central, 95; American securities—small sales at unchanged prices.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000; Consols, for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Tallow, 37s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

INSTRUCTION TO SHIP-OWNERS.

A supply of blanks for alphabetical lists of vessels sailing on the 1st day of April, 1874, under the documents issued prior to that date, has been sent to owners of vessels. In preparing the lists they will use the following abbreviations:

Side-wheel ocean steamers	Sd. W. O.
Propeller ocean steamers	Prop. O.
Side-wheel river steamers	Sd. W. R.
Stern-wheel river steamers	St. W. R.
Propeller river steamers	Prop. R.

In the class of "ocean steamers" they will include only those which have ship-like hulls, have no overhanging guards, and are capable of making transatlantic voyages; all other steam vessels, except "lake steamers," are to be classed as "river steamers." Barges embrace all vessels, other than canal-boats, which have neither sails nor steam-power, and are propelled by tug-boats. In the column, (marked "Reg. Enr. or Lic.,") which shows the kind of document, they will state whether the document be temporary or permanent, using the following abbreviations:

Permanent register	P. R.
Temporary register	T. R.
Permanent enrollment	P. E.
Temporary enrollment	T. E.
License	Lic.

In all cases of enrolled vessels, they must report the number, date, &c., of last enrollment, and not of license. In every case, report in the proper column whether the vessel be built of wood or of iron. Preparation of the lists must be forwarded by the 1st of April, or very soon thereafter.

THE ARREST OF ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A few details regarding the arrest of Archbishop Ledochowski are given in the news from Posen. Some of our newspapers have made this arrest the occasion for an attack upon Prince Bismarck, who is reprimanded with solemn dignity for having resorted to violent measures. It ought to be known that Prince Bismarck had really nothing to do with the matter. The arrest and imprisonment of an Archbishop may be a serious business, but it was the inevitable result of the proceedings taken previously and of the attitude of the Archbishop in regard to them. The prelate in question was summoned last Monday by the tribunal of Posen to surrender himself a prisoner, that he might undergo the penalty to which he had became liable. In the numerous instances of proceedings against him, the Archbishop, having been found guilty of contravening the laws, was fined, and in case of nonpayment of the fines his sentence provided that he should become liable to imprisonment. The fines not having been paid, imprisonment necessarily follows. Accordingly, at 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, as announced by telegraph, the archiepiscopal palace was occupied by the Police. Mgr. Ledochowski requested to be allowed to take two canons with him as companions—a favor which was refused. The first orders were to take him to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, but a second dispatch, with counter orders from Berlin, directed his confinement at Ostrowo, whither he has been conducted. There were no popular demonstrations on his departure, but the Polish theatres have been closed and all fêtes suspended. Meanwhile the diocese is administered by Bishop Suffragan, M. Saniszewski."

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The State of New-Jersey maintains two reformatories for its juvenile delinquents—one for boys at Jamesburg, Middlesex County, and the other for girls at Trenton. The former has been established for nine years, and now contains 160 boys, the average during the past year having been forty-nine greater than during the preceding year. The management is satisfactory, the discipline admirable, and the benefits, it is believed, will be manifested in the future lives of many of the inmates. The boys are taught in proper studies, and are also set to work on the farm, and in making chairs and shoes, besides doing much of the mending and working of sewing-machines. Religious instruction is not confined to any particular denomination, but is general and unsectarian. During the past year 115 boys were sent to the institution, making 414 since its commencement. The offenses with which these lads were charged were as follows: Petit larceny, 33; breaking and entering, 26; grand larceny, 21; vagrancy, 11; disorderly conduct, 7; malicious mischief, 9; arson, 2; assault and battery, 2; incorrigibility, 2; false pretenses, 1; insubordination, 1. The average age is 13⅓ years; 52 of them had Irish parents, 25 had lost fathers, 18 mothers, 15 both parents, 35 had intemperate fathers, 4 intemperate mothers, 60 have used tobacco, 9 intoxicating drinks, and 39 had been arrested before. The girl's institution has only twenty-five inmates, averaging about fifteen years of age, and mostly of Irish parentage. At present it only occupies temporary quarters, but ground has been bought and a building contracted for, and is nearly completed. The benefits of the institution are shown in the good order and morality of the inmates; evil language, to which some have been sadly accustomed, soon ceases to be heard, and cleanliness takes the place of filthy or untidy habits; modest demeanor and improved condition follow.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted in the Kings County Surrogates Court during the week: Wills proved—Sarah J. Smith, James Brown, Patrick W. Daly, Mathias Uhres, Ann Corbitt, Patrick Nash, Betsy E. Blinn, and Christian Lagrange McClaskey, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Charlotte Bennett, of the town of Flatlands; Henry J. Ropes, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Merritt A. Payne, Jas. Newman, Francis R. Boyle, Freda Kufer, Charlotte M. Dunn, Bernard E. Coleman, Fleming Duncan, Warner D. Grookin, John W. Dodge, Patrick O'Brien, and James Eagan, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Josephine W. Monroe, Lizzie F. Monroe, and Charles E. Monroe, were granted to Josephine P. Monroe, their mother; and of Maria L. Eagan to Maria Eagan, all of the City of Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1⅛x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅜ inches.
2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY, CHAS. H. DREW, WILLIAM ASPINWALL, Brookline Water Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP firm heretofore existing under the name of T. TATE, JR., & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 11, 1874. The business will hereafter be continued by S. ELLIS BRIGGS, who is now the owner of all claims due the said firm. T. TATE, JR., S. ELLIS BRIGGS. NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO WASHINGTON COUNTY BONDS, State of Illinois, numbered 29 and 30, respectively; value, $1,000 each. All persons are warned against negotiating them. Any information in regard to them will be suitably rewarded. Address THEODORE F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS IN NEW GOODS.

In new SPRING DRESS GOODS we are offering SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, PONGEES, in polka dots, and other novelties, recently imported. These goods are all in the choice colors, including the SILVER GRAY TINTS, which will be the reigning color for the coming Spring and Summer Season.

Also, choice specialties in EMBROIDERED POLONAISES.

All makes and grades of Black Dress Goods, with every possible requisite for Mourning. Ordinary MOURNING ORDERS filled at SIX HOURS' NOTICE, and elaborately-trimmed dresses in eighteen hours. POSITIVELY NO DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Special attention given to LADIES' TROUSSEAUS, WEDDING OUTFITS, ladies' UNDERWEAR, &c.

In DRESS-MAKING the immense increase of FASHIONABLE PATRONAGE fully attests our SUPERIORITY over all other houses in the art.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

Extraordinary Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 23, the balance of their stock of

Axminster, Aubusson, Turkey, Smyrna, and Berlin

CARPETS

IN ONE PIECE, various sizes, with ELEGANT MEDALLIONS AND BORDERS TO MATCH, at prices largely below the cost of importation.

They will also offer a handsome variety of novelties in MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, ENGLISH VELVETS, 5 FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c., &c., AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, WOOL, DUTCH, AND HEMP CARPETS.

English and American OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., comprising the largest, cheapest, and most attractive stock to be found in the City. Orders taken for carpets to fit apartments from drawings furnished, for which only a small percentage of profit is charged on actual cost.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering the balance of their stock of

Ready-made Silk Suits,

Among which are some of the most elegant and costly Parisian Makes, at prices less than one-half their actual cost.

Also, a large assortment of READY-MADE POPLIN, MOHAIR, AND ALPACA SUITS, VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES AND POLONAISE at proportionately low prices.

Also, a large invoice of REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LACES AND LACE GOODS at unusually attractive prices.

A large invoice of LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' WARDROBES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUS, EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

Choice styles of RUFFLINGS, &c., &c.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS, made to measure at short notice.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 23, a large purchase of 6-4 All Wool Scotch Tweeds, for SPRING SUITINGS, 58 inches wide, which they propose cutting in any quantity to suit CUSTOMERS, at the very low price of $2 50 PER YARD, having been recently good value at $3 50 per yard.

Also, a very large assortment of NOVELTIES in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, DUCKS, &c., &c., suitable for Men's and Boys' wear.

Broadway and 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on TUESDAY an elegant collection of

NEW SPRING FANCY SILKS,

Comprising GRISAILLE, BLACK AND WHITE, PLAIN AND OMBRE STRIPES, with a choice variety of CAMAYEUX CHENE SILKS.

ALSO, Black Silks of the most reliable makes and qualities, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50 per yard, extra good value.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, an unsurpassed selection of novelties in

DRESS FABRICS

for their most select retail sales.

In new MOURNING SECTION, in addition to the usual variety of goods always on hand, will be opened SEVERAL CASES OF IRON AND BLACK GRENADINES, SMALL, MEDIUM, and LARGE MESHES, from 50c. per yard to the highest qualities made.

Rich Black Striped Grenadines for overskirts—some very original in design, and FIRST IMPORTED.

ON FOURTH AVENUE SECTION will be found an immense stock of

Popular Dress Goods.

ADJOINING ROTUNDA, 10TH ST. SIDE, NEW FRENCH PRINTS with SIDE BAND TRIMMINGS.

NEW FOULARD CAMBRICS in choice designs.

Twenty cases Printed Standard Calicoes at 9c. and 10c., value 12½c.

A large variety of Printed Linen Lawns will be offered from 25c. per yard upward.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

An immense stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., of selected qualities and makes, at prices fully twenty-five per cent. below their value,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874. SPRING. 1874.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

A complete line of New Goods at very low prices. The "Cachemire Sublime" and Cachemire Victoria BLACK SILKS, warranted to wear, from $2.

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

Stripes in great variety at 75c., 85c., and $1. A fresh lot of New Goods for Spring and Summer wear, new designs and colors, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874. NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. 1874.

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 23, a full line of FRENCH TAFFETAS, a new fabric, in all the new Spring shades.

MOHAIR SERGES, LUSTRES, and PONGES, &c., &c.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, in shades suitable for early Spring.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, and other styles of RICH DRESS GOODS, in great variety and of our own importation.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 23, in their LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, at the following popular prices:

Ladies' Fine Tucked Skirts, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 75.
Ladies' Fine Tucked and Ruffled Skirts, $2 25, $2 75, $3.
Ladies' Fine Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, from $3 upward.
Ladies' Night Dresses, $1.
Ladies' Chemises, 75c.
Ladies' Drawers, $1.

LADIES' TOILET SACQUES and CORSET COVERS in elegant designs at popular prices.

INFANTS' OUTFITS ready made and to order in elegant variety at low prices.

All orders for DRESS-MAKING promptly executed in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, (CORNER 9TH ST.,)

Call special attention to their facilities in

DRESSMAKING

FOR BALLS, RECEPTIONS, AND EVENING PARTIES.

This department is now under the most competent management. The latest Paris styles are constantly received, and orders are executed with promptitude and at reasonable charges.

They offer a large assortment of elegant EMBROIDERED TULLE AND ORGANDIE OVER DRESSES AND FLOUNCES, for party and evening dresses, at low prices.

Just received, one case of EMBROIDERED BLACK DOUBLE CASHMERE POLONAISES, in unmade patterns and new designs.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

100 PIECES, 2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
50 PIECES, 2 YARDS WIDE, (PURE SILK AND WOOL,) $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
300 PIECES, ¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
75 PIECES, ¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

C. M. OLNEY, IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY, will open the present week, a fresh importation of Spring Bonnets and Round Hats, English Straws, French Chips, &c. No. 30 East 14th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER GENERAL OR special, with from $25,000 to $50,000 capital to engage in the linen and upholstery goods trade. Applicant understands his business and can give one of the best names in the trade to a concern. Address W. A., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL.—SUMMER RESORT.—Party wishes capable partner that will take half interest worth $50,000; lands produce other things, and has a large prospective value; business Winter and Summer. Apply to S. C. CONABLE, No. 102 Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF LARGE MERCANTILE experience and high standing, would like a responsible position in finance or the general conduct of a large business or manufactory. Address MERCHANT, Post Office Box No. 4,079.

$4,000.—WANTED—A PARTY AS PARTNER to take charge in this City of a branch of an Eastern manufacturing company; profits large and sales certain; references required and given. Address COMPANY, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, MANUFACTURING business connected with the woolen interest of New-York, over thirty years; $2,000 capital required; safe cash business. Inquire UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st., New-York.

$5,000 WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing business without competition; capital secured. Address LOCK, Box 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY store in Terrytown, opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST for meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, $1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN,

For Permanent Investment.

One sum of $25,000, one of $10,000, and one of $7,000, on first-class City property only. Legal charges required. Apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, OR TO
LEASE FOR FIFTY YEARS,
large mansion and three full lots, known as No. 39 East 18th st., 129 feet east of Broadway.
Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

HOUSES FOR SALE
ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS.
Some real bargains.
For particulars and permits apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.
LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, 44TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 40 lots, fine mansion, stables, &c., Washington Heights, cheap. Elegant house between 45th and 46th sts., 5th av., $65,000. Three-story brick, 45th st., near 5th av., $25,000. Elegant house, stables, &c., furnished or not, 25x75, 52d st., near 5th av. Also, houses in 33d, 46th, 48th, 45th, 48th, 56th, 43d, 44th sts., near 5th and Madison avs. A good piece of church property on Madison av. Large quantity of property in Norwalk, Conn., for sale or exchange. HOMER FRANKLIN & CO.,
No. 539 5th av., between 44th and 45th sts.
Open evenings.

FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES—The new, superior built and finished houses, Nos. 14 East 63d st.; 18 East 40th st; 20 West 58th st.; 11, 13 and 22 East 57th st.; 56 West 57th st.; 20, 24, 37 and 41 West 56th st.; 1 and 17 East 53d st.; 18 and 20 West 53d st.; 22 to 26 West 52d st.; 41 and 49 West 49th st.; 15 East 48th st.; 61 West 46th st.; and 138 West 43d st.; also, 465, 520, 531, 537, 566, 624, 675, 744, 746, 781, 785 and 960 5th av.; also, 261, 294, 515, 521, 572 and 574 Madison av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 32x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house.
It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VERY REASONABLY.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 586 Seventh av., junction with Broadway, opposite the extensive first-class hotel now erecting; well rented; attention of purchasers is called to this property, as from its location it must of necessity constantly and greatly increase in value. Also, adjoining houses, Nos. 584 and 582; can be purchased at a low figure. Owner, forenoons and evenings, No. 238 West 44th st.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, NO. 1,280 BROADWAY, s. e. corner 33d st., is now offering for sale first-class residences in New-York City and suburbs at great bargains.
Also to rent, dwellings of every description, furnished and unfurnished.
Property-owners desiring to sell or rent will find it to their advantage to send full particulars to my office. No charge for registering.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, the very roomy house No. 12 West 10th st., just west of 5th av.; it is 30x35 feet, is well arranged, has two parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, and music room on the first floor, and is in very good order. Early possession will be given, and a large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
Fifth av., 58th and 59th sts., Knickerbocker Hotel Company property; twelve lots and valuable improvements at auction, by order of the United States District Court, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, WEDNESDAY, March 11, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. Maps of sale now ready.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x 60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard. Also, a very desirable lot on 58th st., 200 feet west of 8th av. Also, three brick stores and dwellings, building in rear, with seven years' lease of ground, on 8th av., near 58th st. Apply on premises, or to WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

NO. 11 LEXINGTON AV.—A POSITIVE Bargain.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, situated north-east corner of Lexington av. and 22d st., for sale low and terms to suit purchaser; size 26x50. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A MAGnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x55x100.5, containing all the latest improvements, finished in hard wood, &c., on 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to ISAAC KONIG, No. 111 Broadway. Rooms G and H, basement.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; size, 25x50; half the block; hardwood finished throughout, and first class in every respect; No. 12 East 76th st.; for sale, exchange, or to let. PHILIP SMITH, No. 133 7th av.

NO. 50 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place; four stories, brick, 25x60 feet; lot 92 feet; leasehold, ground rent, (till 1894,) $600; price, $17,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH AV., A DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone house, west side, 20x54x100; 18 feet three-story extension, in 39th st.; price low, terms easy. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

WE HAVE AN ACTUAL PURCHASER FOR a good medium or full sized house, situated between Park and 6th av., on or near Murray Hill, at a price not to exceed $50,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 16 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st., 5th av., Nos. 296, 584, 675, 781, 785.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLING HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill for sale; one of Robbins' well-built houses on 39th st., near Madison av., 25x60x8 block; handsomely frescoed by present owner. M. S. MYERS & SON,
No. 434 Broome st.

$16,000. WILL BUY A WEST 39TH street house, in good order; and $26,000 will buy a new brown-stone house on Murray Hill. Apply to JAMESON & SON, No. 8 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME NEW three-and-high-stoop brown-stone house, built and finished in a superior manner. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in 19th st., near Irving place, for sale at a bargain.
A. H. MUELLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE—30TH st., within 150 feet of 5th av., in good order, desirable as a residence or light business; will sell very cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE CORNER HOUSE, ABOUT TWENTY-one feet wide, for sale, fronting Stuyvesant square. Price, $32,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, stone house, handsomely finished and well built; black walnut, plate glass, &c.; delightful neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, No. 427 East 50th st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

$20,000.—IN 18TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, for sale. Apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, 39 Nassau st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000. $6,000, $7,000, AND $8,000 will buy three-story brick houses, ten to fifteen rooms; all conveniences; terms easy. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WHETHER YOU BUY, SELL, RENT, OR EXchange Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate of any description, apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Brown-stone-front house for sale or to let, furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box 1,339 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Westchester County, one hour from City, ten minutes from depot; elegant house, numerous outbuildings, abundance of fruit, extensive water view, and in every respect a most desirable property. Price of entire property of fifty-five acres, $65,000; or house and four acres, $20,000; or house and ten acres, $30,000; or house and thirty acres, (twenty to be arable, the balance farm land, pear orchard, vineyard, &c.,) $35,000. Terms easy; or will exchange for good Brooklyn or Harlem property lightly encumbered. Also, beautiful cottage on Grand Park Heights, Mamaroneck; view unsurpassed; $10,500. Also, choice building plots and residences at Delancy Park, same vicinity. SAYRE & HALSTED,
No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—WITH POSSESSION, AT TARRYtown, on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts., the beautiful cottage lately occupied by Rev. E. G. Bull. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, cellar and five bed-rooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; stable and carriage-house; ground all in lawn. Will be sold on very easy terms, or will be rented furnished. Apply on the premises, or to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 32, 40, 41, 31, each 202½ acres, north half, Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, 160 acres, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN ROSTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, and convenient to ferries, a fine farm of sixty-two acres of level land, of naturally good soil, and free from stone; a large share of it is under cultivation. For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 MONTHLY—QUICK TRANSIT.—COMpeting roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments; commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house; modern improvements throughout, situate in the most desirable part of Hoboken; possession at any time; terms reasonable. Apply to HAZEN KIMBALL, Office, Hoboken Fire Insurance Company, corner Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE East Bank of the Hudson—Furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale, at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for institutions or first-class boarding-houses. S. EMERSON, No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.
HENRY TAYLOR,
No. 4 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A THREEstory and basement brick; all the improvements; situated within three minutes' walk of Tenth street and Twenty-third street ferries; must be sold, owner going to Europe. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
A valuable property in Jersey City for sale, situated in one of the best business locations. Address R. W. B., Box No. 2,368 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—FIRST-CLASS farms, country seats, village property, &c., within forty miles of New-York. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO COTtages, ten and twelve rooms; modern improvements; elegant fruit. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE
COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.
NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.—OFFICE, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR SOMEBODY.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY to purchase at positive auction sale, on as easy terms as ever were offered, the real estate of a gentleman going abroad.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN SIXTY-SO feet west of Seventh avenue Boulevard.—Magnificent four-story brown-stone house, two floors, finished in hard wood; every convenience requisite in a first-class dwelling.
No. 478 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story Philadelphia-brick front house, suitable for a genteel residence of a family who wish to economize.
FOUR LOTS IN NEWTOWN.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Linden Hill map, located on Flushing av. (Fresh ponds.)
The attention of all who wish to make an investment that will pay enormously is called to above sale.
Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL
Prospect Park Lots
on
SACKETT BOULEVARD, (210 feet wide,)
at auction, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
Maps at their office, No. 9 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 113 WEST 45TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:
WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13. House is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood. Lot, 17 by 100.5.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.
APPLY TO I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

SIXTH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—TO lease for a long term of years, for improvement, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st.; a very desirable location for almost any kind of business, (theatre, hotel, or flats,) directly opposite Reservoir square, and from the upper windows in view of 5th av.
Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN,
No. 210 5th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE AND CENTRAL STORES, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) size, 35x65, with basements and vaults; rents, singly, $1,500 and $1,250; cheapest rent in City, location considered. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 59 Beekman st., 26 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar; marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—A PARTY HAVING FIRST-CLASS MILlinery rooms in the vicinity of Union square will rent accommodations to first-class dress-maker. The finest business location in the City. Address MODES, Station D.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF FIRST-class building on west side of Broadway, near Stewart's, suitable for light manufacturing business. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS SECOND FLOOR IN GREAT Jones st., near Lafayette place; all modern improvements and in perfect order. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made.
L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

TO LEASE—MAIN FLOORS NO. 240 BROADWAY; store and basement corner Mercer st.; whole building between Mercer and Greene.
W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—To lease, new double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to D. W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, WITHIN TWENty-five miles of New-York City, a large well-furnished home suitable for summer boarders; on the Hudson River or Sound preferred. Address, giving full particulars, rent, &c., for one week, L. G., Box No. 99 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars, call on or address B. WILLIAMS, 78 Madison av.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A SMALL house, unfurnished, by a small family, below 23d st., west side. Address, stating particulars and rent, which must be moderate, B. B., Box 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH (FIRST OR SECOND) FLAT, in a good locality, containing at least four bedrooms, from March 1; rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address C., Box No. 141, Station A.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT THEIR houses are invited to enter them in our books. No charge unless tenant procured.
COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. H. B. NAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.
WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:
American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878.....$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878..... 20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879..... 50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879..... 30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889..... 40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890..... 20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890..... 30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900. 40,000
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.
Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
ROLAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

MORTGAGES WANTED AT A DISCOUNT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS
IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
ALPHEUS HARDY, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated; and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. A. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISsion house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as especial capital; the three members have the experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McILENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of KING, FINNEY & CO., NO. 21 NASSAU ST., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M., to consult on matters of importance relating to the road.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WANTED—$20,000 SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS and South-eastern first mortgage bonds. Address No. 68 Exchange place, Room No. 10, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED AS A PARLOR and bedroom; hot and cold water baths; abundant closet room, &c.; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; overlooks Madison square; most central locality in the City; suitable for a gentleman and wife or for two or three gentlemen; with or without board; rent low. Address or apply to A. P. LYON, "Fifth Avenue Building," No. 180 5th av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying their own house, a short distance east of Union square, will rent to a gentleman of quiet habits a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second story, front; plenty of closet-room and use of bath if desired; references required. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A gentleman and family, owning their residence, will rent newly-furnished rooms, with board, to first-class parties. Address Desirable, Station E.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished, unusually large and pleasant rooms on second floor to let, without board, in strictly private family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—PARTIES WISHING board by the year, from April or May, can make advantageous arrangements by applying immediately; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. Opposite Stuyvesant square. No. 304 2d av., near 18th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentlemen and wife.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suite or separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or part of same, with first-class accommodation and table, at moderate prices. Apply at No. 127 West 45th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DALEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

GLENHAM HOTEL, 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST and 22d sts.—European plan; a few suites of rooms now vacant; also single rooms.
A. H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
corner of 28th st.
Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM TO LET, with board. Apply at No. 248 Lexington av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table on reasonable terms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME large front room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor to rent, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 45th st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ONE or two gentlemen; reference. No. 19 West 39th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE ROOM; also, extra-size hall room, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD in a private family, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, giving price, &c., PERMANENT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LAWYER WANTS A COMFORTable room and breakfast in a small house with a strictly private family, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood; Ninth Ward preferred; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address "O.," Post Office Box No. 2,592.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by two adults; location between 23d and 50th sts. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 76°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ELEgant house, one door from 5th av. and 45th st. We have a number of furnished and unfurnished houses to let, in nice up-town streets; also, French flats. HOMER FRANKLIN & CO., No. 539 5th av., between 44th and 45th sts.
General real estate dealers.
Near Windsor Hotel and Grand Central Depot.
Open evenings.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Portchester, one hour from City and within five minutes of the New-Haven Railroad Depot, a large modern-built residence, overlooking the Sound, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; large and commodious out-buildings, green-house, grapery, and about seven acres of ground beautifully laid out; fine fruit and shade trees. Terms and permit of W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—TO LET TO PRIvate family, fourteen miles from City Hall, a furnished country seat; house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; grounds consist of five acres; good garden, grapery, &c., and all necessary out-buildings. Apply at No. 260 East 42d st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE to rent furnished; 25x60x100, near Madison square; private family only; rent moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

PERSONS HAVING FURNISHED OR UNfurnished houses to rent, will find desirable tenants by leaving description at our office. No charge unless satisfactory tenants are obtained. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No

STREET CLEANING.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AS TO HOW THE BUREAU IS MANAGED — SUPERINTENDENT THORNE AGAIN ON THE STAND—CHARLICK'S EVIDENCE.

The investigation into the abuses of the Street-cleaning Bureau, conducted by the Assembly Committee on Cities, was resumed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Mr. Eastman, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and there was a full attendance of members. The proceedings appeared to have excited renewed interest, and a number of City officials and politicians, including Commissioners Gardner, Duryee, Russell and Charlick, and Ex-Senator James O'Brien were present. Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Department, was again subjected to a critical examination, but his evidence did not disclose very much more than already given, and substantially was corroborative of his testimony of the previous night. The main feature of the day's investigation was the examination of Charlick regarding the general management of the bureau with special reference to his own participation therein. He denied most emphatically that he derived any benefit from the dumping of the City garbage on his property, but taken in connection with subsequent admissions respecting the value of this refuse matter for similar uses it appeared to many to be singularly inconsistent and impotent. His weak explanation of his action respecting the adoption of a resolution by the Police Commissioners, requesting him to permit this refuse matter to be dumped on his property, was the occasion for a smart passage at arms between himself and his astute examiner, Gen. Barlow, during which, for the first time, his usual coolness forsook him and he showed evident symptoms of irritability. In a general way he observed that he could not see anything very objectionable in the appearance of the streets, but for a Police Commissioner, supposed to be conversant with the City, he manifested an extraordinary innocence and simplicity respecting their general condition. He admitted that they could be rendered more clean and healthy by a larger expenditure of money; that, in fact, it was absolutely necessary, but he subsequently stated that by a more systematic course of action the present appropriation might be found adequate for public requirements. The examination was conducted during the day with clearness and ability by Gen. Barlow and Mr. Eastman, and an adjournment then took place until Monday.

At the opening of the investigation the examination of Superintendent Thorne was resumed. He said that since the first snowfall the streets had not been swept. There were over 250 miles of paved streets in this City, and averaging, as they do, fifty feet wide from house to house, and allowing the snow to be one foot deep, it took but a few minutes to figure the millions of yards of stuff in the City to be removed. Including merchants' carts and all there were about 10,000 carts in the City, and it would take (according to his reckoning) sixty days for every cart in the City to remove one foot of snow spread all over it.

The Chairman—I have passed through streets with stables in them. There was a bad smell from them, and, evidently, they were not cleaned this Winter.

Superintendent Thorne—We are not responsible for refuse created by stables.

The Chairman—One of the worst streets in this whole City is West Broadway. It was in a wretched state yesterday morning, with mud ankle-deep, a great deal of refuse matter, and an odor from it which was intolerable. Was that cleaned this Winter?

Superintendent Thorne—We have not swept that place this Winter, but you must consider the wretchedly bad condition of the pavement.

Q.—Is there sufficient money in the department to enable you to keep the streets east and west of Fifth avenue in a proper condition—to scrape up the mud and take it away? A.—We could not clean the Fifth avenue now, except we used milk-cans; the matter is watery, and not to be removed. In my expenses I endeavor to keep within certain bounds. I employ, every working day in this City, from 675 to 700 laboring men, and I am employing, every day in the year, from 430 to 460 carts. While the streets have not been cleaned off since the first snow-storm, they have been hoed up and carted.

The Chairman—I noticed in some of these streets that stagnant water stood in the gutters, and in some places where the ice had not entirely melted the water formed a sort of pond, which was extremely offensive. The gutters were choked up and did not give any relief.

In answer to Gen. Barlow, Capt. Thorne said that the December pay-roll indicated the amount of laboring work done during the Winter and the amount of hoeing. If he had money enough he could clean the City of New-York in twenty-four hours.

The Chairman—Do you consider the condition of Twenty-third street sufficient to create sickness? A. I would not, and for this season of the year I think it is in a good condition.

Mr. Biglin—For $1,400,000 a year can you keep the City clean of everything that accumulates there? A.—I cannot.

Q.—And that is the reason you don't attempt to do the work in the snow? A.—It is.

The Chairman—Do you consider that the streets east of Fifth avenue are cleaned as effectually as they should be? A.—I think the streets were never cleaner, and I do not say so because they are under my charge. I do not consider the streets up town in any way detrimental to life, and for the time of the year they are as clean as could be expected. West Broadway and other streets cannot be placed in a proper condition while their pavements are as bad as they are.

To Gen. Barlow—At the time this arrangement with Charlick was entered into, the arrangement with the New-Jersey Central Railroad was in force, and had been for a long time previously. I made an effort to induce them to take away more of the stuff than they were taking, but I did not succeed. Mr. Wynans, on behalf of the railroad, wanted to take less stuff, and wanted better terms for doing so, but finally we prevailed upon him to continue the arrangement that had existed.

Q.—What is the comparative convenience of taking it to Charlick's property and taking it to the New-Jersey Central Railroad? A.—It is preferable to take it to Charlick's property. My average daily inspection of the streets is very considerable, and sometimes I travel as much as twenty miles in a day. I generally employ the laborers, but the salaried officers are engaged by the Commissioners. I have, on some occasions, made complaints of men to the Commissioners, and they were discharged.

Q.—You have had no pressure brought upon you from political sources or anything of that kind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that frequently? A.—I have politicians who want this and that man employed, and they come to me every day.

Q.—Do you remember what Mr. Brown got when he had the contract? A.—I have no knowledge of what he got, except by hearsay. I heard he got $300,000 for this contract, and $400,000 or $500,000 a year for extra services. I think Mr. Boole cleaned the streets once at an expense of $1,400,000. The laborers in my employ are not generally those I would employ for my private use. I don't believe that two men could be brought to represent four men in the books of the department, except the inspectors made a ring, or something of that kind, for that special purpose.

By Mr. Eastman—Have you ever attempted to learn whether the process of unloading could not be facilitated with the use of machinery? A.—I have taken the view that if the New-Jersey Central Railroad, with all their opportunities for doing so, have never found means of using machinery, it was no use for us to waste money trying it.

Q.—Why would it not be better for the City to buy a dumping-ground somewhere near, and give it to your uses as a place to dump, and so improve that property? A.—That is the point. If there was any authority whereby the Board of Police or the Common Council of New-York could purchase sunken lots in the vicinity, and put this stuff on them, there would be money enough made out of the land when so improved to reduce our expenses one-third. There is where a private contractor could make money. If I had the contract, that's the way I would do. I never suggested that to the board, because they have no power.

Mr. Eastman—But they might go to the Legislature for power.

Mr. Thorne—There is a great cry against this stuff being put on property, and I have thought of [illegible] on the scows, by having [illegible] dump the [illegible] in, and burn it up, and let the smells go off by a high chimney. There would be the expense of building them, of course, and the refuse of the furnaces would then make good, healthy, hard filling.

Q.—Why have you not made such a suggestion before? It seems to be within the province of the Commissioners to consider all such matters as well as the saving of public expense. A.—I have enough to do cleaning the streets.

By Gen. Barlow—Who owns this land filled by Jones & McQuade on Ninety-sixth street? A.—I don't know. Different people. The City has made that contract with Jones & McQuade to fill in that property.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the City employs Jones & McQuade to fill in property of various persons and that Jones & McQuade are paid by the City for doing it? A.—Yes. The City pays for the filling in, and Jones & McQuade buy the stuff from us.

Q.—What does the City pay Jones & McQuade? A.—They pay them, I think, fifty cents a cubic yard.

Q.—And then Jones & McQuade buy this stuff from you at $10 a scow-load? A.—Yes.

Q.—A scow-load of about 200 or 250 cubic yards they pay $10 for and then put it down on these lots at fifty cents a yard? A.—Yes, sir. Then of course we only take it to their dock. They pay men to unload it and pay us the $10 besides.

By Mr. Coughlin—Don't you think such a man as Mr. Brown could take the contract to clean the streets at $1,000,000 a year and make money? A.—I think the contract system is the best system, and if the right kind of a contract was made the City would be benefited by its being carried out.

Q.—Don't you think you could take it at that rate and keep the streets cleaner than they are kept now? A.—Well, as I say, I should buy some land and fill it.

Mr. Eastman (to witness)—I think you and I could do it together and do well, and keep the streets in good order. A.—Well, you get the contract, and I will go in with you.

Mr. Braman—Do you think you could take it at $1,000,000 and do the work well and make money out of it? A.—Yes; I would take it at that valuation if I had the "backing" of somebody to keep me up.

Mr. Barlow—Would you take it as Mr. Eastman has proposed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you could do it honestly at that rate? A.—I would try.

Q.—Could you do it more satisfactory than it is done now? A.—I would do it better than it is done now.

Q.—Then why don't you do it as well now? A.—Is the board empowered to make a contract or to buy property? If I got the contract I would use machinery. If the City owned land to be filled they would receive the benefit, and that's where the money is.

Oliver Charlick was then called to the stand and sworn, and throughout the examination which followed appeared to be uncertain in his manner, and spoke in a rather low tone of voice. He testified that he is a Police Commissioner of this City. Went into that office in the latter part of May, 1873. Is the Treasurer of the Board. We have no contracts, but if we had I suppose I would be the custodian of them. The Jones & McQuade contract is not made in writing. I don't recollect whether it was made under a resolution of the board. It was made with the assent of the board about six or eight weeks ago, I think Capt. Thorne's books will show when it was made.

To Mr. Coughlin—I cannot say whether it appears in the minutes of the board.

To Gen. Barlow—I don't know how much stuff has been delivered under that contract. Capt. Thorne makes out the bills weekly. I suppose bills have been rendered to Jones & McQuade under that contract. I don't know whether any money has been received from Jones & McQuade as yet. Mr. Gotz, the Treasurer's clerk, can tell that. I never heard of the contract to fill in J. W. Duryea's lots until last night. You might find the record of the amount of stuff delivered to the New-Jersey Central folks in the Superintendent's office. The inspectors of dumps keep records of it, but they are not at hand just now.

Gen. Barlow—I understood last night that all those papers were to be brought here to-day to show the deliveries on all the various contracts.

Q. Do you own some lots at Hunter's Point, and if so how many? A. I don't own any that the city has had anything to do with. There is property there that is spoken of as mine, which is the property of the Long Island Railroad. Where the dumping was done there is a strip of bulk-head of about 1,200 feet; no part of it is on the East River; it is about 100 yards up Newtown Creek.

Q.—When was dumping first done on that property, that done under Brown? A.—About two or three years ago. I don't know about Mr. Brown exactly, but they were looking for a place to dump, and some one, I don't remember who applied to me about it. I can't say whether he professed to represent Mr. Brown; he wanted to know if I would not like to let him dump there. We had had some difficulty in dumping our manure on the East River, and we built a strip of bulk-head on Newtown Creek, and filled it about twenty-five feet back from the bulk-head. I made an arrangement to let him dump there, and found afterward that the material didn't answer and stopped him, and the bulk-head was being crowded out into the creek; I don't know whether or not it was Brown's filling that crowded it out—that is the subject of a litigation between the railroad company and Mr. Brown.

Q.—What is the subject of that litigation? A.—It is too long a story.

A.—Does he bring suit against the company? A.—No, not exactly; he brings suit against me.

Q.—What for? A.—Well, I understand he brings it against me, generally, for filling in those lands, but I don't propose to go into that matter here.

Question repeated.—A.—Are you the attorney of Mr. Brown in this matter?

Gen. Barlow—I want to know whether you agreed to pay Brown anything for that filling? A.—Individually, no. Whatever bargain I made with him was on the part of the railroad company.

Q.—I ask you whether you or the railroad company agreed to pay anything for that refuse stuff? A.—What anybody else agreed to I cannot say. I myself gave whoever it was that came there the right to dump over our bulk-head.

Q.—Did you agree to pay anything for it? A.—I cannot now say what the proposition was, nor what my answer was. I think his proposition was in writing. I think it is now in the possession of the counsel to the company. I don't think my answer was in writing. I don't think there was any answer made to it. The Board of Health of Long Island City were averse to this stuff being put there, but an arrangement was made by which it was put there. The general scope of the answer made to Brown was that we had no objection to his putting it there.

Q.—Did Brown's proposition contain a proposition that you should pay for the stuff? A.—I think it did. In the litigation we have an offset against his claim, on account of his leaving a lot of stuff on the dock at Thirty-fourth street, which we had to remove.

Q.—What were the circumstances of the filling by Capt. Thorne on that property? A.—Capt. Thorne came to me early in July, and said he had been driven from his other dumps by the Boards of Health in Brooklyn, New-York, and elsewhere, and said, "You have got land at Hunter's Point; let us take the stuff there." I said no, and then he told me about the difficulty they had in getting rid of it, and of the risks in taking it out to sea. I called his attention to the orders of the Board of Health, and he told me that the Board of Health would allow him to dump it there if he got my consent. He said I might save the department the trouble of taking the stuff to sea. I spoke of it to Commissioners Gardner and Duryee. They said they thought it was my duty to let him put the stuff on that property, as it would save expense to the City. I told Thorne then that he could land it there if he could arrange it with the Board of Health. He landed the stuff there for some time until the Board of Health came to me and made complaints, and I told Capt. Thorne to cease dumping there. I think Dr. Denzler, of the Long Island City Board of Health, came to me about it. In September again Thorne came to me and wanted to put stuff there again. Mr. Gardner again said it would be a convenience to the City. I don't recollect who made the resolution in the board. The board passed it. I did not vote upon it, for I didn't intend to give permission for the filling in of any land in which I had a constructive interest. If a similar application was made to me to-day I would not give my consent.

Q.—In your opinion is not this material a valuable filling? A.—No. It is of some value, but the Health Boards are always objecting to it, because the smells are very bad at certain seasons of the year. And it shrinks very much also. Ashes themselves make very good filling. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company make it valuable on account of their peculiar facilities. In September, October, and November the Health Boards do not interfere so much. The difficulty of making contracts in those months is that the City can't wait. I have lots at Hunter's Point that can wait ten years, but the City must get rid of it as fast as it is accumulated. The expense connected with filling is the handling of it.

In reference to the question of what efforts had been made to effect contracts for the disposal of the "stuff," Mr. Charlick said: Efforts were made this Fall. The time for answers to the proposals is about up now, as provided by the charter. When we took charge last June my first effort was to clean the streets without regard to expense or trouble.

Q.—One of the causes of complaint in the public print is that this stuff is not utilized. A.—During the Summer months we could not utilize it—the Board of Health stopped us from dumping on City property. The board advertised for proposals, I think, in January.

Gen. Barlow—Here is a copy of the *City Record* containing your advertisement, which appears to have been adopted on Feb. 6. A.—It was about that time. We did not make any attempts previous to this because the Summer time was not the proper time to make arrangements.

Q.—But since September last you have had full five months, and yet no efforts were made until the adoption of this resolution. A.—In September we were very busy cleaning the streets.

Q.—Well, then, leave out September, and you had four months, but no effort was made in this direction until you adopted this resolution recently. A.—Yes. To a certain extent we were relieved after that time. We have been considering plans, at least I have—turning them over in my mind. I don't think any profit can be made out of the stuff until it is separated.

Q.—Do you know Francis Pidgeon? A.—I do. He has made a proposal by letter to the board recently. He offered $30,000 for filling in fifty acres of ground, which could not be done without subjecting us to an expenditure of $120,000. The property he wants filled is opposite mine on Newtown Creek. He has about 100 feet of bulk-head there, and his property runs back about 1,100 feet. Our engineer estimated it would take about 2,000 scow-loads. It would cost us about $60 to handle each scow-load. His proposition was to pay $30,000 to us to fill in his lots to a height of six feet above high water, and he said himself it might sink six feet. That agreement we had no power to carry out, because the Brooklyn Board of Health could stop us at any moment. Under all the circumstances, we did not think the $30,000 and subsequent offer of $40,000 would be a profitable bargain for the City. A proposition was made that he should pay us by the month or by the week, and he declined *in toto* to make any change in the terms. I don't recollect any other proposition being made. I think a person called on me and said he wanted to get some street dirt; we said he could get all he wanted, but he did not take it right away. The trouble is that the Board of Health won't allow us to land it. I don't think the unloading and carting could be done for less than twenty-five cents a yard. I think the last contract we had was thirty-one cents—short and long haul.

Q.—Have any of the department scows been sent to your property? A.—They have not.

Q.—Do you know were that manure came from? A.—It came from New-York.

Q.—From the street sweeping? A.—No; there are large dealers in manure that have contracts for stables. My experience is that part of the year the manure obtained from the street sweeping is good for nothing. The question is whether, as a fertilizer, it is of any value. The trouble is to get rid of the garbage, and I only know one individual that could use it, and he employs it for feeding hogs. I don't know about the dumping at Bay Ridge in August last. Some of the people at Coney Island objected to the dumping there. I think there was a complaint by the Pilot Commissioners.

Q.—After that complaint were the boats sent out in the night? A.—I don't know from personal knowledge; the discontinuance was after the complaint of the Pilot Commission.

Q.—Did the Pilot Commissioners employ a boat to watch? A.—I should suspect it, but I don't know.

Q.—Since you have been in the board, has there been no manure of this City refuse sold? A.—I think there was.

Q.—There has been no money received for it by the Treasury since that time? A.—I think not.

Q.—What do you know about making assessments on ash-men for political purposes? A.—I don't know anything about it; I never heard of any ash-man paying a cent. No money has ever come to my hands from that source.

Q.—Have you heard a rumor that before the late election there was a tax levied on the ash-men? A.—That is about the only rumor I never heard. If such a thing has been done, it has been done without any knowledge on my part. I have never heard of any of my subordinates doing so. I should say that two-thirds of the time of the Police Commissioners is taken up listening to, applications of politicians wanting so and so done. It is the most unpleasant part of the whole matter.

The Chairman—You don't refer to any member of this committee now? A.—I don't refer to the Chairman.

Q.—Have any applications been made by members of the present Legislature? Yes, Sir. They want to have a policeman changed, an ashman appointed, &c. These applications are made by every ward politician, by lawyers, and sometimes by Judges. The success of a politician is often measured by the number of people for whom he can get a place or get pensioned out.

Q.—What is done with the money which is received from Jones & McQuade? A.—It is recorded in the book.

Gen. Barlow—I understand $17,500 have been received since the 1st of June for these contracts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does not the law require a return of this to be made semi-monthly to the Controller? A.—I don't recollect any such report. If it is the law, I have not seen it. I have not made such a report.

Mr. George Gott, Clerk of the Police Commissioners, was here examined as to the sums which had been received under the different contracts. First, with reference to the contract with Jones & McQuade, he said that the sum of $50 had been received on the 10th of February for five scow-loads. The established rule was to furnish the bills once a week. That rule had been made about a month ago. He had rendered another bill last Monday for five scow-loads, being altogether ten scow-loads delivered to Jones and McQuade. On Feb. 8, 1873, Mr. Duryee paid $1,000. There was a contract with Mr. Duryee, and he did not know whether that payment was for all that had been delivered up to that time, or whether it was on account of the contract. The next payment was made on April 16, 1873, and amounted to $131 80. It was paid on account of the contract. The third payment was on May 6, 1873, for $3,200, and the following payment was for $125 69. That was all that had been paid by Mr. Duryee. The first payment made by Mr. Steers was on Feb. 9, 1874—$165 for eleven scow-loads at $15 each load—and the second payment was on Feb. 13, 1874, for the same amount. That was the entire of Mr. Steers' payments. Mr. Merbach made his first payment on Nov. 18—$300 for filling up at Ninety-sixth street and East River. On Dec. 15 he paid $300, and on the 19th $900, the rate in each case being $10 a scow-load. Witness had rendered him another bill, to which he had not yet responded. He did not recollect the amount, but believed it was in the neighborhood of $1,000. On Feb. 28, 1873, John D. Crimmons, of No. 116 Wall street, paid $473, and on May 24 $470 20. R. W. Adams paid $419 20 March 4, 1873, and subsequently $1,419 40, and on May 27 a check for $1,121, which was lodged in the bank under protest.

Capt. Thorne was here questioned as to whether when the dumping inspector made his returns they showed where the different loads had been transferred to. He replied that they did not—that that matter was shown by the scow returns.

Mr. Charlick's examination was then resumed.

Chairman—You live at Thirty-fourth street? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the condition of that street? A.—Pretty clean.

Q.—Is it cleaned by private subscription? A.—I don't think it is.

Q.—In going down town from your residence you have, doubtless, passed through streets that were in a very bad condition? A.—If I had the power and the money to spend I could make them clean.

Q.—What money and what power? A.—In the first place, the power of the Board of Health.

Q.—They don't do anything toward cleaning the streets? A.—No. They do a great deal to prevent them being cleaned. They are the people that complain of the dumping as unhealthy.

Q.—In your opinion, are the streets kept as clean as they should be for the health and convenience of the City? A.—As an individual I can say that if the Board of Health would allow us, we could clean everything off the streets of New-York. The inspectors have objected to dumping.

Q.—You have not noticed the streets particularly, east and west of Fifth avenue? A.—I have not seen them.

Q.—Have you noticed West Broadway, Duane street, and others, in the lower end of the City? A.—I have not been in West Broadway this Winter.

Q.—These streets are in a terrible condition; is it because there is not money enough in the department? A.—It arises from a variety of causes. In the first place, we don't employ the men I would select.

Q.—Is there any possible way in which these things can be remedied, if you cannot keep the streets clean under the present system? A.—I think from the middle of June to the 1st of September I would say New-York City was perfectly clean.

Q.—Do you know any remedy for the evils that at present exist? A.—I think the snow and other accumulations could be carted out of New-York at a large expense, say $1,000,000.

Q.—Then you cannot do it more effectually with your present means? A.—My impression is that matters could be systematized more than at present. You must allow that the present board came in in June with $500,000 to carry us over seven months, or about $700,000 a year. My impression is that we have a great many on the street in charity. I directed the Superintendent to raise the wages to $2 a day, and to employ only robust, strong men, and I think I was found fault with more for that than for anything I did. That state of things continued to the Fall, when our carts and men were reduced. My opinion is that no one man can stop all the leakages of City Government.

Q.—It seems to be the impression that this City cannot go through another Winter in this way? A.—I don't think this Winter is worse than others.

Q.—It is to your department that the people look for a remedy for these evils, and we want to see if you cannot remedy them. If you want more power you can have it. The question is, how is the matter to be accomplished? A.—My impression is that if you spent a million and a half they would be still more dissatisfied than with dirty streets.

Mr. Charlick was further questioned and admitted that matters in the department might be more systematized than at present. He also stated his belief that the services of the four inspectors who are now receiving $2,000 a year might be dispensed with. When asked whether any person had been placed on the pay-roll without being expected to do any work, he said he would not swear that there had not, but that if he had known of such a case he would have had the person removed immediately. He added that he had never heard of any such case.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

So far the joint committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the affairs of the various departments have not obtained any facts respecting the conduct of each, other than those which have appeared in their quarterly and annual reports. Yesterday the committee examined Mr. Adams, of the Department of Buildings, in regard to the force employed by him and their salaries. In reply to Aldermen McCafferty and Ottendorfer Mr. Adams said the appropriation for his department for 1874 was $115,000, all of which was for salaries, except $5,000 contingencies. The latter sum was necessary to meet new expenses for work in the annexed district. The work of the department was increased considerably by annexation. Mr. Adams then stated that the department was divided into four general districts and twenty-five sub-districts, the former in charge of four superintendents, and the latter of twenty-five inspectors. The Unsafe Building Bureau was presided over by a head and five assistants. In 1872 the appropriation for the department was $75,000 and the increase to $115,000 was made necessary by additional work, which was requisite to preserve the lives and property of citizens. Mr. Adams then made a detailed statement of the labors of the Department, in connection with saving life and securing the erection of safe buildings, after which he said he did not believe the expenses could be reasonably reduced. The committee then adjourned the consideration of the Building Department until Tuesday next, when they will meet at Mr. Adams' office.

UNITED STATES COURTS' INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, presented indictments against Samuel M. Habel for taking letters from lamp-post boxes; James Masterson, one of the clerks of the Superior Court, for having procured a fraudulent naturalization certificate for a man named Hearle; Capt. Charles A. Austin for cruelty to one of his crew; Hans Martens and Edward R. Robinson for forging the name of Henry Rowe to a bounty check, and a new indictment against John W. Norton, late Superintendent of the Money-order Department of the Post Office, for embezzling money-orders. The jury was discharged until the 7th of March.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs receipts yesterday were $485,000, and for the week $2,774,905.

The specie shipment for the week was $446,877 79, of which $232,000 was gold coin.

The imports of foreign dry goods for the week were $3,457,886, making $18,077,848 since Jan. 1.

The Sub-Treasury paid out yesterday in gold coin $68,000 on account of interest, and $150,000 for called bonds.

To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday in almost all the public offices and exchanges.

John Mann, of No. 13 Roosevelt street, fell off a horse in South street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The imports for the week were: For dry goods, $3,457,866; for merchandise, $6,165,801, making a total of $9,623,667.

The Bureau of Charities will read their report to-morrow at the Geographical Society Rooms, in the Cooper Union, at 4 P. M.

A fire occurred in the dwelling No. 86 Essex street, occupied by Benjamin Cohen, causing $75 damage to building and contents.

The French societies Concorde and Sincerité jointly gave their eleventh annual bal masque at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

There is no truth in the statement "that there are sinecurists, appointed by Gov. Hoffman, holding places in the Quarantine Department."

Twenty-four race-horses, ten ostriches, and six antelopes arrived per steamer Schiller on Friday, all consigned to Mr. Barnum, for use in his new hippodrome.

The annual masquerade ball of the Beethoven Maennerchor will take place Monday evening next in the hall of the society, Nos. 210 and 212 Fifth street.

A very fine map of the United States and Territories has been presented to the Produce Exchange by Hon. Willis Drummond, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Rapid Transit Association continued their session yesterday and perfected their arrangements for the mass-meeting to-morrow. A committee on resolutions was appointed.

The closing lecture of the Mercantile Library course will be delivered to-morrow evening at Association Hall by Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; subject, "The Stage."

James Ward, aged twenty-five, of No. 115 Union street, Brooklyn, fell overboard yesterday from Pier No. 45 North River. He was rescued from drowning, and taken to his home.

Argument in the Tenth National Bank case was continued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of the bank. The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Commissioner Van Nort has received proposals for lead for the Department of Public Works at the following rates: Best Schoenberg lead at $7 24 per 100 lbs., and American brands at $6 95 per 100 lbs. No awards were made.

The basement of the cigar store of Rudolph Hellwitz was forced open by some unknown thieves, who carried off a quantity of leaf tobacco valued at $100. The robbery was discovered by Officer Mallen, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

The election of the Senior Class of the Columbia Law School resulted as follows: Francis B. Daniels, Grofton, Vt., Valedictorian; Edward B. Cobb, Tarrytown, N. Y., Class President; James M. Moore, of this City, Grand Marshal.

Baptismal services will be held this evening at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Six candidates will receive the rite, the administration of which will be by the Pastor, Rev. David B. Jutten.

Michael McGowan, aged thirty-three, of No. 738 Tenth avenue, being out of employment and having no means of support, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. He was cared for at the Reception Hospital, in West Ninety-ninth street.

Mr. Wm. H. Pope, the elocutionist, will read Washington's farewell address at the celebration by Boulevard Club on Monday afternoon, and "The Birthday of Washington" at the Colosseum in the evening. Mr. Pope will also give a recital of "Manfred" at Steinway Hall on Easter Monday.

A service in memory of the late Rev. Emile F. Cook, of Paris, who was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in this City, and who died a few days ago from injuries received while homeward bound in the unfortunate Ville du Havre, will be held this evening in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Louis Ventiviva, who is charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $275 from a room-mate, Wm. L. Cook, of No. 44 West Twelfth street. The watch was found at a loan office in Ann street, where he had pledged it for $100.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have issued an appeal to the benevolent, in which it is shown that during the months of December and January 15,588 visits were made by the members, and 9,821 families, consisting of 36,027 persons were relieved, at a total expenditure of $28,972 24.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., will repeat her series of lectures at the urgent request of persons who were prevented hearing the first course owing to want of accommodation. To-morrow evening, at Robinson Hall, Sixteenth street, she will deliver her lecture on "Physical Improvement of Women and Children."

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 450 arrests during the week.

A religious revival is in progress at the Gethsemane Baptist Church.

The reading-rooms of the Mercantile Library will remain open all day Monday.

The Treasurer of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, W. W. Wickes, acknowledges the receipt of $3,195 70 from Jan. 2 to Feb. 7, 1874.

The two-story frame dwelling-house No. 789 Van Buren street, was damaged yesterday morning by fire to the extent of $1,300.

The dedicatory services of the Brooklyn Tabernacle will take place to-day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the pastor, will preside.

The Superintendent of Buildings has issued notices to the owners of tenement-houses and factories to put up fire-escapes on their buildings under penalty of a fine of $500.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated in Brooklyn on Monday by a parade of the United Order of American Mechanics. There will also be a celebration at the Brooklyn Institute, where Hon. Wm. C. De Witt will deliver the oration.

It is said that a Woman's Temperance League is about to be formed in Brooklyn, irrespective of religious denominations, for the active work of visiting the liquor saloons. A meeting with this object in view will be held in the Methodist Church, corner of Third and Fourth streets, to-morrow.

A Mrs. Payne was knocked down and seriously injured last evening at the corner of North Fifth and Fourth streets by Truck No. 4. The truck was hastening at the time of the accident to a fire at the foot of North Seventh street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The fire was quickly extinguished.

It was rumored round the City Hall yesterday that in consequence of the discoveries of one of the expert accountants, papers for the arrest of a prominent ex-official had been prepared. The rumor gained currency on account of a secret meeting lasting three hours, and attended by the Controller, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, the Corporation Counsel, and several other city officials, held in the Controller's Office.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. William Anderson will deliver his popular lecture on "Courtship and Marriage" in the Flushing Methodist Church on Monday evening, Feb. 23, in aid of a benevolent object.

Rev. George Lansing Taylor, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hempstead, in consequence of a tenacious affection of the throat, proposes to seek relief by a tour of a few weeks in the South. His pulpit will meanwhile be supplied by the Trustees of the church, who will engage a clergyman for the purpose.

The Queens County Court and Court of Special Sessions will convene at the Court-house at North Hempstead to-morrow, Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge, presiding, assisted by Justices Snedeker and Seaman. The civil calendar is not very heavy, but the criminal calendar is unusually large. Gilligan, indicted for the murder of Philip Reid Howard, of Jamaica South, will not be tried until the April Term of the Oyer and Terminer.

STATEN ISLAND.

John O'Shaughnessy, a resident of Jersey street, New-Brighton, for many years, was buried yesterday at St. Peter's Cemetery. He had reached the advanced age of 101 years and twenty days, and at the time of his death he was the oldest man on Staten Island.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions will convene on Tuesday, at the village court-house in Richmond, Judge Metcalf presiding, assisted by Associate Justices Allen and Middlebrook. There are a considerable number of both civil and criminal cases upon the calendar, besides a dozen appeals from the Justices' Courts.

Mr. D. Archie Pell, Alderman of the Second Ward, and President of the Board of Trustees of New-Brighton village, has resigned his position, in consequence of the death of his father, and the pressure of private business. Mr. Tracy Arnda has been elected Alderman in his place, and Mr. William Carlton has been elected President of the board.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The steel-pen manufactory of Harrison & Bradford, which has been working on short time, is again in operation on full time.

The Episcopal church near the village of West Farms was entered by thieves on Friday night, and robbed of an ingrain carpet valued at $50.

The hands employed in the car shops of the [illegible]lem Railroad Company, at Central Morrisania, will commence to work ten hours a day from Monday, March 2.

Chester Hill Association was fully organized on Friday evening by the election of Mr. E. Hubbell, President; Charles Crary, Vice-President; T. C. Mitchell, Secretary; and J. Bernstein, Treasurer. A constitution was presented and adopted.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new time-table will go into effect on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow.

The State Board of Agriculture will meet in Gov. Parker's room, in the United States Hotel, on Wednesday.

President Potter, of the Jersey City Board of Education, yesterday tendered his resignation. No cause is assigned.

It is stated that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road Company are about to construct a branch to Paterson.

Rev. Mrs. A. J. Chapin will officiate at the morning and evening service to-day, in the First Universalist church, Jersey City.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture on "The Wastes and Burdens of Life," in Newark, on Monday evening, March 2, and in Elizabeth, to-morrow evening.

Col. Derrom, the well-known lumber-dealer of Paterson, whose failure some months ago created so much comment, announces his intention to resume business at an early day.

Edward Zschan, who was charged with several others, with stealing goods from Kohlman's factory, where he was employed, was convicted yesterday. He was remanded for sentence.

A German named Mervis committed suicide by drowning himself in a ditch, near Hackensack, Thursday night. Deceased was fifty-five years old. He left a note stating that he was tired of living.

A curling match took place on Friday last, in Paterson, between the Paterson Curling Club and the St. Andrew's, of New-York. The Paterson men were beaten by six shots. Abram Collier, a member of the Paterson Club, while making a short-cut to the shore, fell into the water and narrowly escaped being drowned.

Bishop Corrigan has issued an appeal to the Catholics of the State of New-Jersey, urging them to save the Catholic church at Orange from being sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday next. He suggests that the sale be postponed for thirty days, and that in the meanwhile subscriptions be taken up to pay the amount of the judgment.

Henry Leonard and John Leonard, seamen on board the Cunard steamer Russia, lying at Jersey City, were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open cases and stealing goods. They acknowledged stealing some oranges, but the cases opened contained dry goods and linen, not fruit. They were committed for examination.

There was launched yesterday at the Central Ship Yard, Communipaw, for Starn's Transportation Line, a double-decker barge, named Gen. C. A. Arthur, of 500 tons burden, built to carry full tonnage on deck. She is of fine model and light draft, fully equipped in every particular. The Gen. Arthur is a model for the work for which she is intended.

A lad named Reuben Yates Keegan, aged four years, was drowned in a cistern on his father's premises, at Bayonne, Friday afternoon. He was flying a kite at the time the accident occurred, and, stepping backward, tripped over the cistern cover, which had been removed. The accident was discovered by Mrs. Keegan, who noticed the kite flying in the air, while the string led down into the cistern.

At a special meeting held on Friday night, the Newark Common Council took action upon the petition of the Working Men's Association, praying for an abolition of the contract system. A resolution was passed, providing that whenever the majority of the owners of property along the line of an improvement desire it, the improvement shall be made under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle, (Rev. Dr. Talmage's,) in Schermerhorn street, between Nevins and Power streets, Brooklyn, to be dedicated today, has been erected at a very moderate cost, and is said to be the largest Protestant church edifice in the country, and contains one of the most convenient and pleasant audience-rooms to be found in America. The new building covers a plot of ground 150 by 112 feet. It has but one audience-room, which will seat 4,600 people, and will hold 5,000. The auditorium is an amphitheatre in shape, with a descending floor toward the pulpit, and has a large gallery around the front and sides made, with its concentric seating and grade, to conform to the lower floor. Angular porches in front give the most prominent entrances to the body of the church, and inclose double stair-cases to the gallery. A large central gable, about ninety feet high to the top of the cross, breaks forward as the most prominent feature of the front, having a very large six-light window, with most elaborate stone mouldings and tracery four feet in thickness. A double-storied colonnade runs between the central gable and the end porches, giving eight entrances to the ground floor, with stairways from the centre of the gallery. Passage-ways on the sides of the church, which deliver from the ground floor, have also other staircases from the ends of galleries. All the staircases are outside the main inclosing walls of the church, and the aggregate of the twenty-two well-distributed door-outlets from the building amount to seventy-five feet, so that the church will empty as fast as the street can carry off the crowd. The main ceiling is probably the most beautiful feature of the new edifice, the roof being a perfect marvel of constructive skill and design. The gallery front, of beautiful design, and richly decorated with tracing and carved ornaments, adds much to the interior effect. The recess in the chancel at the back of the pulpit is filled up by the grand organ, manufactured by the Messrs. Jardine. The pews are comfortably cushioned and nicely carpeted, and the auditorium so arranged that every attendant can readily hear the minister's voice. The construction of the building in brick and stone is most substantial. All the window tracery being of stone, there is no outside work excepting the entrance doors. The church is heated by steam, and a most thorough ventilation will be developed. All the numerous windows are filled with beautiful stained glass of various colors, although there is a project to substitute a Sunday-school memorial in the large front window. The church will be magnificently lighted. The three large coronas and two smaller ones hang from the main ceiling, which, together with side brackets, give about 1,000 lights to the auditorium. The architect is Mr. John Welch. The building was begun in May, 1873, and notwithstanding unlooked for hindrances and delays, is now ready for occupancy. At the morning services at 10:30 o'clock, to-day, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Pastor of the Four-and-a-half Street Presbyterian Church, Washington City, and Chaplain of the United States Senate, will preach, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. J. Clement French, D.D., Rev. Dr. Hall, and others, will participate. Rev. Dr. Talmadge preaches in the evening. Three hundred persons will connect themselves with the church at the communion services on Sunday morning.

THE REINHART ARSON CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The jury in the case of August Reinhart, charged with setting fire to his apartments in the crowded tenement-house No. 124 Stanton street, which was unable to agree to a verdict, and was locked up on Friday night, came into court at 11:45 yesterday. In answer to the interrogations of the Clerk, the foreman answered that they had not agreed to a verdict, and that there was not the slightest chance of their agreeing. Recorder Hackett said that he regretted very much having been compelled to keep them together during the night, but he felt that in a case of such enormity, one which had occupied the time of the court for two days, and in which no less than twenty-six witnesses had been examined, he felt it his duty to act as he had done. He could not see why they could not have arrived at a verdict. From the evidence they should either have acquitted or convicted; but he had performed his duty, and could only now discharge them from the further consideration of the case. The jury was then discharged, and the prisoner was remanded. Although the evidence against Reinhart was very strong, the jury at one time stood five for acquittal, four for conviction of arson in the first degree, and three for conviction of arson in the third degree. On entering court, and for some time previous, they stood six for acquittal, three for conviction of arson in the first degree, and three for conviction of arson in the third.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A select company of the residents of Fort Washington, Inwood, and High Bridge assembled last evening at Schedler's High Bridge Hotel, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and the result was an extremely enjoyable reunion, to which wine, wit, music, and patriotic sentiment lent no small share of attraction. The affair was comparatively impromptu, as it was not given under the auspices of any association or club, but was merely a gathering of somewhat aristocratic neighbors, and it was arranged that the celebration should be by a dinner and appropriate addresses. About fifty persons sat down to the table, among whom were Moses A. Wheelock, Rev. Drs. Brann, Jackson, and Stoddard, Louis B. Rader, A. J. Dovalé, David L. Baker, Hosea B. Perkins, A. L. Soulard, Shepherd Knapp, Jr., W. B. Harrison, Drs. Frothingham and Rodenstein, R. C. Coombes, G. Lespinasse, Fred. Stein, Barton W. Van Voorhis, George E. L. Hyatt, Warren Ward, Granville P. Hawes, E. B. Treat, B. L. Ackerman, Mr. A. Prevost, and Prof. Miller. Mr. Rader presided at the table, and the walls of the dining-room were specially decorated with an old painting of Washington, and a copy of the well-known engraving, "Washington on the Field at Trenton." The centre-piece on the table represented Washington standing on a pedestal, the base of which was surrounded by trophies of war and emblems of peace, and an orchestra discoursed appropriate music. The programme of toasts embraced "The Day We Celebrate," which was responded to by Hosea B. Perkins; "The President of the United States," by Mr. McMullen; "The Empire State," by Mr. Hawes; "Civil and Religious Liberty," by Rev. Father Brann, in the course of which he claimed that this was the bulwark of our national existence, and that it would ever continue to be so, without any reference whatever to other changes that might mark the lifetime of the country; "Our Homes and Firesides," by Prof. Marcy; "Our Clergy," by Rev. Dr. Stoddard; "Professional Friends," by Dr. Rodenstein; "The Legal Profession," by Mr. Harrison; and "The Ladies," by Mr. Wheelock.

THE "CHAIN GANG."

The following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs during the past week and taken up to Sing Sing in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Philomen Isaac Tourney, grand larceny, three years and six months; Herman Braun, burglary, five years; Frederick Schmid, burglary, five years; Aaron Woodruff, grand larceny, one year; Nicholas Sullivan, grand larceny, two years and six months; Chas. H. Smith, burglary, two years and six months; Arthur Tomas, burglary, two years and six months, and Martin O'Brien, bigamy, two years.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Europe, for Havre, &c.—Paul Bassar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Laforcade, Mrs. J. N. Hilliard, Mr. Bourzac, A. Laforce, Emile Peigne, Mr. Le Guay, A. J. B. Lapeyre, G. Servat, E. J. Barbean, Chas. Renauld, P. Parnak, Rev. John Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Delpit, Mrs. Delpit's maid, J. S. Langier, Mr. and Mrs. Brossard, Alex. Polin, Master Adoze Polin, Jose B. Nancourt, Joseph Karoly, Vernis Labatent, S. F. George Fleshauger, A. Drye, Mrs. Charles Avy, Miss Lizzie Caskin, Mlle. Marie Rochaix, Mrs. Celestine Richter, George Richter, Miss Eugenie Richter, Charles Parisot, Mr. Favre, Samuel Gugenhein, Miss Amelia Valentine, Francois Orsant, Auguste Bron, Mr. Cochand, Frederick Doriot, Mrs. Doriot, John Doriot, M. S. Didier, George Ayers, Mme. Decree, Joseph Hipy, V. Geronimo, G. Granella, Gustav Cahen, J. Benjamin, A. C. De Cayla, Dr. J. Collet, Mr. Carap, I. S. Coombs, B. Eaton.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Capt. C. T. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Miss Mary Russell, and servant, I. M. Young, Mrs. Young, Miss Minnie Young, Miss Isabella Young, Master John Young, M. Malcuse, Wm. Hunter, C. E. Fuller, Wm. Huxtable, Mrs. Huxtable, Mrs. Watson, J. May, George Phelps, E. D. Watts, W. W. Jordan, W. L. Palmer, V. Finzi, H. H. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Master Hobart C. Taylor, W. B. Chatfield, Miss E. Croice, Mrs. Jane Gabriel, Wm. Downing, Capt. Edward Drakeford, O. C. Henderson, Julius Davis, Thos. Homerton.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. C. Ward, Fred. Grinnell and wife, R. M. Grinnell and wife, Miss E. Ward, W. J. Gilley, W. C. Gilley, B. R. Smith, W. H. Sutton, Capt. E. L. Ford, G. W. Shrig, H. M. Gaston, Rev. G. L. Taylor, Miss Nellie A. Smith, Miss Emma J. Smith, H. W. Bates, W. T. Smith, Edwin Smith and wife, Mrs. H. W. Bates, Mrs. W. G. Bates, H. Pillot, A. P. Pillot, Jr., Henry A. Wilson, J. B. Bailey, Mrs. N. S. Frye, Dr. W. C. Palmer and wife, T. W. Chaffin.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mrs. M. J. Bahan, Miss Lizzie J. Sinnott, Miss Emma E. Parkinson, A. Anderson, S. E. Sparkman, Rev. F. S. Barnum, W. Guntzmaker, J. R. Sparks, Miss Emma Sparks, Mrs. A. H. Askins, George Meyers, J. C. Randall, W. R. Nesbit, Wm. H. Warren, John C. Noble, Robert D. Ryer, W. C. Pearce, P. Olmsted, C. H. Leggett and wife, Wm. Shepherd and son.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—W. H. Ellis, Willard Hawes, J. F. Roe, N. E. James, Francis Copcutt, Capt. F. L. Platt, Capt. H. B. Hilton, H. N. Palmer, Henry Wells, G. N. Curtis, Andrew Shehan, Thomas J. Flanagan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—R. A. Baine, S. Clark, Mrs. M. Jordan, Miss A. R. Bradshaw, Mrs. Dooley and son, Miss M. Beale, J. H. Mastin, C. W. Vrooman, R. Roher, Mr. Barrett and wife, J. W. Harvey, Capt. Thos. R. Harris, R. Edgar, Miss M. Edgar, R. G. Lewis, G. F. Whitney, Mrs. E. Stone, Mrs. H. Peterson and child, E. Sheidt, Thos. Patterson, R. Bishop, and fifty-five steerage. From Aspinwall—Miss Hattie Gibbs, Commander H. Erben and wife, Lieut. Commander E. Keyser, Dr. Suddars, U. S. N., Wm. Bowditch, Wm. Hunt, E. C. Spencer, Mr. Farnham and family, D. McLane, C. N. Orpen, G. H. Chapen, F. Rivero, C. Chacon, M. Hendrickson, J. A. Murphy, M. Martin, A. Geyeneck, and fifteen steerage.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Fred. H. O. Tross, Mrs. Charles Lanford and 2 children, Mrs. Ellen H. Hord, 2 children and nurse, Wm. J. McDermott, Clinton A. Wright, Fernando A. Albusque, A. Belasca, Frank Britton, Thos. Codey, Wesley O. Porter, Antonio J. Chasserant, Nathan Bassmar, Mrs. R. Liba and 4 children, Jacob Castelano, Julius Franklin, Thomas E. Hardenberg, C. C. Houghton and wife, P. G. Fangel, G. W. Fitzel, O. S. Richardson, Capt. G. Mitchell, J. H. Archer, Thomas Doveson, J. H. Hamlen and wife, Miss M. P. Hamlen, John Jeffray, Joseph L. Minchan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:45 | Sun sets.....5:44 | Moon sets..12:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook11:40 | Gov. Island.12:20 | Hell Gate....1:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanck, Stettin and Copenhagen, C. Rammelsberg; Cleopatra, Manken, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, F. Baker; New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston—J. W. Quintard & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H. F. Dimock; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co., Richmond, Read, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Barks Wester Norland, (Swe.,) Zachrisson, Gothenberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Astroy, (Norw.,) Marcusson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trojednica, (Aust.,) Gudaz, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; N. Moon, Riley, Cadiz for orders, J. Henry; Active, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arletta, Dow, Cardenas, Cuba, Walsh, Field & Way; Virginia, (Ital.,) Agisto, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Tempter, Bartlett, Malaga, Lunt Bros.

Brigs Cairo, (Br.,) Urquhart, Cienfuegos, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Caibarien, D. B. Dearborn & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) McCready, Savanilla for orders, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Martha Welch, Burdge, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie; M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 26; Bahia, 30th; Pernambuco Feb. 1; Para, 6th; St. Thomas, 14th; with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison & Co.; Feb. 6, in Para River spoke steam-ship Merrimack; all well; left at Rio Janeiro United States steamer Monongahela; at St. Thomas United States steamer Worcester.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Feb. 18, lat. 29 38, lon. 79 20, passed schr. Phebe bound N.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holjers, Bremen 53 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Camilla, (of Boston,) Crocker, Manila 146 ds., with hemp and sugar to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Off the Cape spoke bark Masonic, from Manila, for New-York.

Ship Kate Davenport, (of Bath,) Otis, Leghorn 45 ds., with marble and rags to Fabricotti Bros.

Ship Marietta W., (Aust.,) Potrata, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Courser, (of Stockton,) Marsden, Montevideo 61 ds., with hides to J. C. Phipps & Co. Jan. 6, lat. 27 50 S., lon. 32 25 W., spoke bark Blanche, from Liverpool, for Batavia; Jan. 12, lat. 17 41 S., lon. 34 46 W., bark Lucra, (Br.,) from London, for Adelaide.

Bark Robert Hyne, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Pisaqua 96 ds., with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Russell, Howes & Co.

Bark Dirigo, (of Stockton,) Randall, Batavia Oct. 1, via Sourabaya Nov. 4 and Banjoewangie 14th, with mdse. to Carver & Barnes. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Helios, (Ger.,) Feismer, Dunkirk 44 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Chas. C. Leary, (of Boston,) Hallett, Rosario 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Esan, (Aust.,) Marassi, Newry 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Nornen, (Norw.,) Helgesen, Bordeaux 51 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Jane Francis, (of Plymouth,) Jones, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros.; Feb. 16, lat. 34 25, lon. 74 16, spoke bark S. W. Holbrook, from Matanzas, for Baltimore.

Brig R. S. Hassell, (of Belfast, Me.,) Hodsdon, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and melado to Muller & Bastion. Feb. 7, lat. 25 16, lon. 79 32, spoke brig Prudens, from Pensacola, for Buenos Ayres; same day, &c., [illegible] Wm. Jones steering E.

Brig Candidessa Lauro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples 47 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Queen of the Fal, (of Falmouth,) Haynes, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Enrico, (Aust.,) Flamin, Belfast 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Kossak, Smith, Palermo, 80 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to F. Talbott.

Brig Daylight, Marks, Aquadilla, via New-Haven, 12 ds., with sugar and coffee to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Addie Fuller, Henderson, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to T. C. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, 18 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. R. Holladay, Van Clief, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppenger.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntly, Pensacola, 16 ds., with lumber to Wm. Parks.

Schr. Alice Belle, Clark, Vinal Haven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. L. J. Clark, Lee, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. White Foam, Milleken, Providence.

Schr. West Dennis, ——, Boston.

Schr. Olive Branch, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester.

Schr. John T. Munson, Baylis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

RETURNED—Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, hence 20th inst., for Port-au-Prince, &c. Put back in consequence of some derangement of machinery.

BELOW—Brig Mirand, (of Arbroath,) Burrell, Palermo Dec. 22, with fruit to George F. Bulley.

WIND—Sunset, light E.; thick fog off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Humboldt, for Stettin; Europe, for Havre; Republic and Egypt, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; South America, for Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; Mississippi and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia. Ships Triumphant, for San Francisco; Cornelius Grinnell, for Liverpool. Bark Sierra Nevada, for Melbourne. Brig Eaglet, for Montevideo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Arr., steamer Gen. Whitney, from New-York; brig Edith, from Cienfuegos.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamer Vineland, from New-York; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; brigs Ida L. Ray, from Jacksonville; Geromina Ghiglino Perrone, from Italy; Water Witch, from Salt Key, W. I.; Robbini, from Palermo; Minnehaha, from Londonderry; barks Countess of Dufferin, from Londonderry; Carlotta, from Savonna; Senero, from Genoa; Amor, from Waterford; Guiseppe, from Bristol; schrs. Oliver Jameson, from New-York; Francis, from San Andreas; Roswell, from Cardenas; Belle Hardy, from Boston. Cld. steamers Falcon, for Charleston; George Appold, for Boston; Martha Stevens, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; brig Mary A. Chase, for Havana; bark L. H. Develier, for Cork and Falmouth for orders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21.—Arr. bark Bel Stewart, Glasgow; schrs. Sarah C. Smith, Baltimore; Lottie Ames, Baltimore; M. E. Mangham, Havana. Sld. steamers Champion, New-York, Ashland, Philadelphia; ship Owego, Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig R. C. Wright, from Rio. Arr., brig Lincoln, from Rio for orders; bark Smith Peters, from Liverpool, in ballast, seeking freight; brig Alice M. Putnam, from Eleuthera for orders.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. ship Francis Hellyard, Antwerp; schr. L. A. Rommell, Philadelphia. Cld. barks Montreal and Nora, for Liverpool; schr. Samos, for Fleetwood; brig Francis Leevey, for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The steamer Alhambra arr. here from Portland this morning. The steamer Nestorian, from England, arr. this afternoon. The bark Almira Goudey, of Yarmouth, recently lost in the North Sea, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Bremen, was insured in a Yarmouth office for $45,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Cld. steam-ships Mississippi, for Liverpool; Knickerbocker, for New-York; ship Canterbury, for Liverpool; barks Castor, for Revel; Europa, for Bordeaux; Victory, for Havre; D. A. Munch, for Bremen. Arr. at the Passes, schr. James Ford, Boston. Sld. steamers State of Minnesota and Linda and ship Martha.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Arr. barks, Harvest Queen, from Belfast; Nora, from Buenos Ayres; Hoppet, from Queenstown. Cld bark Arago, for Liverpool. Sld. steamships Magnolia and Montgomery, for New York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Saragossa, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 20.—Arr. schr. Oliver Ames, Boston, for ——. The schr. Charles Roberts, before reported ashore at Edgartown Flats, came off today and arr. at this port. At anchor in Vineyard Sound the schr. Benjamin Courtney, Boston, for Galveston, on 17th inst., off South Shoal, carried away foremast, taking with it maintopmast and flying jibboom; also had foreboom broken. Wind S. W., fresh; thick. Feb. 21—9 A. M.—No arrivals. Sld. brigs Lizabel and Pearces Hinkley; schrs. Benjamin Courtney, for Boston, in tow of steamer O. M. Winch; Satilla, Mary M., and Helena, (Br.) Calm and cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sld. for the United States, Theodor Vass, Nestor, Heiress, Froy, Harvest, Maria Auger, Harold, Malador, Tancook, Ascolta, Jason.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst., Franklin, Roska, Cyclone, David Owen, Mai, Vasa.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst., Argonaut, Choice, Valero, Avvenire, Underwriter.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst., Rockwood, Florence Oulten, Daphne, Berkely Castle, Zacharias, Callao, and Korsfarer.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Feb. 11, and the Guion Line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Feb. 10, both for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock last evening.

PILES,

Internal and external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by

ABSORPTION,

without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. It matters not how long afflicted, or how seriously, or in what condition the piles are, an experience of twenty-two years treating the disease warrants us in stating that we do not believe there is a case of piles we cannot cure.

We say perfect and permanent, and MEAN IT; for so long as there is a vestige of the disease left they are liable to return. The parts must be placed in a sound, healthy, and natural state, before the cure is perfect, and this we do. There is immediate relief from all suffering. We can refer to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, whom we have treated and cured.

To those who fear to get their piles cured, lest some other disease ensue, we beg to say that we have never had an unpleasant symptom follow a cure.

W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from Feb. 23 to March 7, and each alternate two weeks therefrom.

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English Body Brussels....$1 50 per yd
English Tapestry Brussels 1 00 per yd
English Three-Plys........ 1 25 per yd
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BUY NOW AND SAVE 20 PER CT.

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